FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA CONFERENCE TO CONVENE IN BUDAPEST 8 JUNE

LD281830 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 28 May (MTI) -- The 36th meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) is to open in Budapest on June 8. In line with an earlier agreement, the attending delegations are to be led by the prime ministers of the member countries. The Hungarian delegation is to be headed by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

CEMA SESSION ON COOPERATION IN OIL INDUSTRY ENDS

AU311355 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The 56th session of the CEMA permanent commission on cooperation in the oil and gas industry was held in Varna from 24 to 27 May. Delegations from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR and Yugoslavia took part. Comrade Grisha Filipov sent a letter of greetings to the participants. The commission reviewed its tasks and adopted resolutions on implementing the decisions of the main CEMA organs in the areas of planning and scientific-technical and material-technical cooperation. Special attention was devoted to preparing the coordination of the national plans for the 1986-1990 period, and on increasing the effectiveness of scientific-technical cooperation. Problems related to implementing the complex program on cooperation in the science-technology-production-sales cycles were also discussed.

SESSION ON COOPERATION IN SEA FISHING OPENS

AU011923 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jun (BTA) -- The 21st session of the joint committee on applying the cooperation agreement in the field of sea fishing between the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria began in the town of Sozopol today. There are going to be discussed matters of the further expanding and deepening of the cooperation in the field of sea fishing, of raising its efficiency.

MEETING OF CULTURE DEPARTMENTS HEADS ENDS

AU171425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 82 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "International Meeting Has Ended"]

[Text] Prague, 13 May (Z) -- An international meeting of the heads of culture departments of the central committees of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries ended in Prague on Thursday. Questions of the further development of cooperation in the sphere of culture were discussed. The meeting was attended by representatives of the BCP, the CPCZ, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the MSZMP, the MPRP, the SED, the PZPR, the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party. The meeting was marked by a comradely and businesslike atmosphere.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVENED ON 28 JUNE

AU271849 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the Constitution, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has set the ninth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly to be convened on Monday 28 June 1982 at 1700. This decree comes into effect immediately.

Tirana, 27 May 1982. Decree No 6,856. On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Chairman Haxhi Lleshi; Secretary Xhafer Spahiu.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY OVERFULFILLS JAN-APR PLAN

AU141610 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Tirana, 14 May (ATA) -- The working people of metallurgical industry fulfilled the plan of overall industrial production for January-April period by 101.2 per cent.

During January-April period, the working people of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine at Elbasan recorded marked results. They turned out 750 tonnes of coke over the plan. There were also turned out 700 tonnes of medium size steels and 600 tonnes of rolled iron over the plan. The task for this period in the production of forged steel was fulfilled by 117 per cent. An important success was achieved by the working people of Nr 12 plant at this combine, who began to use the accompanying gas of oil, saving in this way a considerable quantity of liquid fuel.

The working collective of the ferro-chromium plant in Burrel continues to be in the van of the working collectives of non-ferrous metallurgy. On the eve of Mayday celebration, this collective realized the plan of five months. During January-April period, it turned out large quantities of carbonic ferro-chromium over the plan.

Another mine was added recently to the numerous sources that supply the Albanian copper metallurgy. In the mean time, the metallurgists multiplied their efforts for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the set tasks. Thus, the tasks in the production of blister copper were realized by 101.7 per cent during the first four months. Such rates at work continue also during these days of May. The three copper smelting plants in Rubik, Kukes and Lac fully realized the planned tasks. The working collective of copper plant at Lac has been distinguished in particular. After having concluded 5 days ahead of time limit the assembly work in the smelting and acid production sections, they turned out dozens of tonnes of blister copper over and above the plan. In the mean time, the metallurgists in Rubik overfulfilled the tasks by 2.1 per cent in the production of refined copper and by 1.4 per cent in the production of bronze.

The working people of copper plant in Kukes have turned May into a period of offensive for the completion ahead of the time limit of the assembly work. The aim of this assembly is to increase the production capacity of the plant by more than 20 per cent.

The realisation of the tasks in the production of electrolitic and refined blister copper brought about the realisation of the tasks in the production of wires and cables of all kinds by the working people of copper wire plant at Shkoder, the production of copper sulphate, etc.

The Albanian metallurgists, just like all the working masses of the country are looking forward to the 9th congress of the trade unions of Albania with such ever growing achievements.

REPORTAGE ON VISITS OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Indian Minister Ends Visit

AU281237 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of foreign affairs, left Bulgaria a short while ago. He had paid a few days official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Narasimha Rao was seen off at Sofia airport by his Bulgarian colleague, Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by the ambassadors of the two countries, Tocho Tochev and Baglodi Deva Rao.

BTA on Rao's Visit

AU281630 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 28 May 82

[Report on "announcement" on the visit of Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of India, to Bulgaria 25 to 28 May 1982]

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA) -- The four-day official and friendly visit of Mr Narasimha Rao, India's foreign minister to Bulgaria, ended here today.

In the joint announcement on his talks with Mr Petur Mladenov stress is laid on the two foreign ministers' conviction that the present international situation necessitates for all countries, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, to take efficient measures for continuing the dialogue on detente, on disarmament.

In this connection they have laid stress on the importance of the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and they have expressed hope that at this session concrete measures for disarmament, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, will be taken.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Narasimha Rao have found the two countries' similarity of views on a number of topical international matters.

They have stressed the significance of the reconstruction of the international economic relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis.

The two ministers consider that it is necessary for all matters and outstanding issues -- be it global, regional or bilateral -- to be settled through solely peaceful means by negotiations.

In the announcement it is said that Bulgaria esteems highly India's important role in the Non-Aligned Movement and her peace-loving foreign policy which is aimed at consolidating peace, stability and understanding in Asia and throughout the world.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Narasimha Rao have expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Indian relations. They have expressed the two countries' common wish for further extending and deepending bilateral relations in the different spheres on the basis of equality and reciprocal benefit.

In conclusion in the document it is stressed that the results of the two foreign minister's present talks are positive.

Confidence has been expressed that this visit will contribute to the strengthening of the further development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India. The two parties have agreed upon holding regular and often consultations on questions of mutual interest.

Joint Communique Issued

AU011145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 82 pp 1, 6

["Indo-Bulgarian Joint Statement"]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India P.V. Narasimha Rao paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 25-28 May 1982.

Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov received the minister of external affairs of India and had talks with him. The talks were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Narasimha Rao was also received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov. He laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov whose birth centenary is being observed this year. He also visited places of cultural and historical interest in Sofia and Varna.

The two ministers reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at their development. They noted with particular satisfaction that talks between Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi held during her visit to Bulgaria in November 1981 and the joint Bulgarian-Indian declaration signed at that time have given a further impetus to the strengthening and development of relations between the two countries. They expressed their common desire to further expand and deepen bilateral cooperation in various fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The ministers exchanged views on the international situation and voiced concern at the deterioration thereof, particularly at the escalation of the nuclear arms race involving development of new weapons of mass destruction. They noted a similarity of views on both sides on several issues of current importance. Both ministers expressed their conviction that in the present situation efforts are necessary on the part of all countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states to take effective measures to promote a dialogue on detente and to bring about disarmament with a view to contributing to reduction of tensions in this regard.

The ministers underlined the importance of the forthcoming second session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and expressed the hope that it would result in concrete measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

The two ministers emphasized the importance of the restructuring of the international economic order on a fair, equitable and democratic basis. The ministers pointed out the necessity of solving all problems and disputes whether they be global, regional or bilateral solely through negotiations and by peaceful means.

The Bulgarian side highly appreciated India's important role in the Nonaligned Movement and its peace-loving foreign policy which is directed at consolidation of peace, stability and understanding in Asia and the whole world.

The Indian side highly appreciated the principled, consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at the achievement of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The two sides noted with deep satisfaction the positive results of the meetings and talks held during Narasimha Rao's visit and expressed their confidence that this visit would contribute to the consolidation and further development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India. They also agreed to hold regular and frequent consultations between each other on matters of mutual interest.

The minister of external affairs of India conveyed to the government and people of Bulgaria the greetings and good wishes of the government and people of India. He thanked his hosts for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation. Minister of External Affairs of India Narasimha Rao extended an invitation to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Zhivkov Receives CSSR Official

AU282026 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received Mr Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia who is on a business visit to Bulgaria.

Pitra Concludes Visit, Departs

AU291620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Frantisek Pitra, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, paid a working visit to Bulgaria. During his visit to the country he had talks with Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary. Frantisek Pitra visited the National Agro-Industrial Union, the Plovdiv Okrug party committee and agricultural institutes and projects in Sofia, Plovdiv, Pazardzhik and Trun. In his talks he also discussed the possibilities for expanding and deepening the cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in the sphere of agriculture and the food-catering industry.

Frantisek Pitra left Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrade Vasil Tsanov; Angel Bobokov, chief of the Agricultural Department of the BCP Central Committee, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

Hungarian Delegation's Visit

AU311943 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 31 May 82

["Sofia-Budapest: Brisk and Active Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 31 May (BTA) -- In an interview for today's VECHERNI NOVINI Mr Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Budapest municipal committee of the party, speaks about the fruitful cooperation between Sofia and Budapest.

Mr Laszlo Marothy, who is visiting the Bulgarian capital at the head of a delegation, points out that this cooperation which is part of an extensive programme for friendship and mutual assistance between the parties and the peoples of the two countries, is manifested in various spheres of life. Hungary is supplying Sofia's city transport with Ikarus buses and also with noiseless tramways. In the near future the city bakeries will be equipped with new Hungarian conveyors for the manufacture of bread.

The two cities are exchanging experience in the manufacture of machine tools, in the organization of hotel services, in the application of the economic approach in various spheres of the economy.

In spite of the municipal differences between Sofia and Budapest, we can use your experience in town planning, said Mr Laszlo Marothy. "I was impressed," he said, "by Bulgarian architects' concept for the increase of green areas and for the construction of underground parking sites. Since my last stay here four years ago, I saw enormous changes in your captial. Unique sights have appeared and the city has grown even more beautiful."

Lebanese Minister's Visit

AU301947 Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 30 May (BTA) -- The development of Bulgaria and Lebanon's relations, the possibilities for their further deepening were discussed by Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, and by Mohamed Yusuf Baydun, minister of industry and oil of Lebanon. Discussions went on taking measures for expending the cooperation in the chemical industry. It was stressed that there are good conditions for the establishment of closer contacts between Bulgarian and Lebanese chemical enterprises.

Lebanon's minister met also Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He was shown round the petro-chemical combined works in Bourgas as well as other chemical enterprises.

Today the Lebanese guest left the country.

ECONOMIC, TRANSPORT PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH USSR

Moscow Economic Talks End

AU281948 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (BTA) -- The 26th sitting of the Intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission ended here today. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, co-chairman of the commission. The Soviet delegation was headed by Mr Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and the commission's cochairman.

In a fraternal and cordial atmosphere a number of important questions related to the economic and techno-scientific cooperation and the all-round getting closer together of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union on the basis of the contractual agreements reached in 1981 between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev were discussed. The commission stressed the fulfillment of the agreements is going well.

Great importance was attached to the fulfillment of the general scheme and on the branch programmes for specialization and joint production between the two countries until 1990 in the power mechanical engineering, the mechanical engineering for the light and food and tobacco industry, the cooperation in agriculture and geology.

The commission discussed thoroughly also a number of questions related to the future development of the Bulgarian heavy and chemical mechanical engineering on the basis of the two countries' cooperation.

Between the respective Bulgarian and Soviet ministries there were worked out agreements on cooperation, specialization and joint production and for fuller utilization of the capacities of the combined works for heavy mechanical engineering in the towns of Ruse and Radomir and of the combined works for chemical mechanical engineering in the town of Khaskovo. At the sitting measures were also outlined for the further improvement of cooperation in science and technology, for the strengthening of their mutual tie with the production and economic cooperation. A decision was taken for the setting up of a permanent sub-group for scientific instrument building with the participation of representatives of the academies of sciences of the two countries, the planning bodies, the science and technology committees and other ministries and organizations interested in this problem. A permanent working group for the cooperation in obtaining timber in the USSR was also set up.

The commission decided to establish direct cooperation between the Ministry of the Industry for building materials of the USSR and the Ministry of the Light Industry of Bulgaria in the fulfillment of scientific and research and experience and design works in the production of glass and sanitary and ceramic goods.

Signed were protocols for the rider of the agreement between the Bulgaria and the USSR for specialization and joint production of the manufacture of the atuomobile industry and for specialization and joint production in Bulgaria of "Gaz-53" lorries and of "Moskvich" cars.

Transportation Protocol Signed

AU291449 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 May 82

[Summary] "A protocol on the work and decisions of the seventh session of the Bulgarian-Soviet permanent working group on transportation has been signed at the international hotel Nar Varna. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and the Soviet delegation by Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. The international automobile transportation economic enterprise and the Sovtrasnavto signed two agreements on cooperation in international freight transportation." Soviet distinctions were presented to Nikolay Yovchev, director general of the Voden Transport Economic Trust, and to others.

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH PALESTINIANS SIGNED

AU281634 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA) -- A cooperation programme for the 1982-1984 between the Bulgarian society for friendship with the people of Palestine and the Palestinian society for friendship with the Bulgarian people was signed here today. The document expresses the two peoples' striving for developing their friendship, the Bulgarian people's sincere wish to back up the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionism and the world reactionary forces.

The Bulgarian society will organize days of the friendship and solidarity with the people of Palestine, meetings, lectures on their life, struggle and culture. It will grant scholarships to Palestinian young people to study and specialize in higher educational establishments and will assist the organizing of artistic and photo exhibitions, publication of material in the press.

The Palestinian society for friendship will be the organizer of meetings and celebrations to mark Bulgaria's national day and the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth. It will study the possibilities for and will assist the founding of a course for studying the Bulgarian language by Palestinians. The two societies will exchange delegations, films and publications.

The programme was signed by Dr Kiril Ignatov and General (Abdul Rezak al-Ahiya) -- the societies' chairmen. The signing was attended also by (Aouni Nazer), deputy-representative of the permanent representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bulgaria.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

UK Economic Delegation Visit

AU282030 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA) -- Mr Ronald MacPherson, chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, gave high assessment to Bulgaria's achievements in the economy in the last ten years. The guest who is on a visit to Bulgaria as a head of a 23-member British economic delegation said this today before journalists. He said further that the difference in the social systems cannot be an obstacle to the development of the economic cooperation. "We have no difficulties in the development of the economic relations with countries with different economic and political systems", Mr Ronald MacPherson added. The industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and British firms has a future, the head of the delegation said. A good example of this, he said, is the cooperation agreement between the "Perkins" British firm and the Bulgarian "Transport Mechanical Engineering" organization achieved this month. It provides for joint experimental, scientific, production and trade activity in the field of diesel making. According to Mr MacPherson agreements of this kind will be made by other British firms, too.

During its stay in the country the delegation had talks with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Society, of the Ministry of the Mechanical and Electronic Engineering and of a number of other organizations.

Talks Held With Greece

AU281641 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Greece's economies are complementary to one another which is a prerequisite for the further development of the cooperation in depth and in width. This was found at today's talks between the two countries' economic delegations. Mr Ioannis Pottakis, deputy-minister of planning and coordination of Greece stressed that Greece and Bulgaria have common interests. "We live in hard times. We are witnessing the straining of tension in the international relations, the stepping up of the arms race and the aggravating of the economic crises. These are matters which unite friends with the aim of their joint settlement", he added. The guest who is the head of the delegation said that the long-term trade, economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece is of common interest and serves peace and social progress.

Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy-minister of external trade of Bulgaria said that Greece has always been Bulgaria's main partner among the non-socialist countries. In recent years Greece has ranked second in Bulgaria's trade with this group of countries. The head of the Bulgarian delegation said that this situation will be preserved this year, too. He stressed that there are still untapped possibilities for industrial and market cooperation. Stress was laid on the necessity of the setting up of joint ventures. There were made a number of concrete proposals for stable relations in agriculture, power engineering, communications and other branches.

Greece To Expand Cooperation

AU291949 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 29 May (BTA) -- According to Mr Ioannis Pottakis, deputy-minister of coordination and planning of Greece, Greek-Bulgarian relations are friendly. He stressed that now when the government of the nation-wide socialist movement PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] is at power possibilities for wider cooperation in all spheres are revealed. Mr Ioannis Pottakis, who is in Bulgaria as a head of an economic delegation said this today before journalists. The guest stressed that bilateral relations are in a new stage characteristic not only with increasing the trade but with the long-term relations. Bilateral cooperation will spread over a wide range of activities -- it is the economy as a whole, science and technology, the relations between the people", he added.

Mr Ioannis Pottakis said that a number of concrete projects were discussed with representatives of different ministries and departments, the leader of the delegation spoke about his impressions from Bulgaria. High assessment was given to this country's achievements in the sphere of the economy.

During the stay of the delegation the possibilities for activating trade, for the setting up of joint ventures, for the construction of joint sites, for the joint exploration of the mineral resources were discussed. Discussed were also some questions related to the cooperation in power engineering. Now the energy systems of the two countries are connected by an electric transmission network with a capacity of 400 kv.

Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria said that the aim of the visit of the Greek delegation is to find out the basis and the concrete ways for activating their relations.

Mr Atanas Ginev and Mr Ioannis Pottakis signed a protocol on economic and techno-scientific cooperation. The guest was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

Turkish Delegation Arrives

AU301945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] On 30 May a Turkish economic delegation led by Kemal Canturk, minister of commerce, arrived in Sofia. The delegation will take part in the seventh session of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee on Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which opens on 31 May.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Vail Tsanov, minister of transportation and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, and other officials. Yildirim Keskin, Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Talks Open 31 May

AU311537 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 31 May (BTA) -- In the present complicated international situation the expansion of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey is not only of mutual interest but in the benefit of the other neighboring states. This view is maintained by the Bulgarian Minister of Transport Mr Vasil Tsanov, and the Turkish Minister of Trade Mr Kemal Canturk. The two ministers, who are cochairmen of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee for Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, underlined this at the 7th session of the committee, which opened here. They emphasized that the activation of bilateral economic relations will have a positive impact on the climate in the Balkans, will assist the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world.

Last year Bulgarian-Turkish trade exchange exceeded 123 million dollars. Chemicals, electricity, metals, machinery and installations prevail in the Bulgarian exports to that country. Her imports list from Turkey includes farm machinery and some industrial products. Bilateral industrial-technological cooperation finds expression in the assembly of lathes, drills, telphers, electric and motor trucks.

According to Mr Kemal Canturk, bilateral trade is expected to reach 150-200 million dollars in the coming years considering the exchange of goods alone. Mr Tsanov pointed out that this figure can go even higher.

The co-chairmen of the committee pointed out that, taking into consideration the positive climate, created after the Todor Zhivkov-Kenan Evren talks, bilateral trade can be increased through encouraging the contacts between the firms in the two countries.

The possibilities for deepening the contacts in power generation, agriculture, industrial joint production, chemical industry, transport and communications, and other branches and sub-branches were discussed at the session. Stressed was the necessity of setting up joint companies, of joint appearance on third markets, etc. Considerable attention was paid to techno-scientific cooperation. Some concrete proposals were made.

Economic Talks With Angola

AU011605 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jun (BTA) -- Bulgarian-Angolan relations have reached a considerable degree of maturity. Rich experience has been accumulated in bilateral cooperation. This was emphasized here today at the opened fifth session of the Bulgarian-Angolan Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized that at this session there are going to be made specific a number of important agreements reached during last year's talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Eduardo dos Santos in Bulgaria. The chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission pointed out that in the conditions of a complicated international political and economic atmosphere the proletarian internationalism requires consolidation of relations with a view to successful opposing the aggression plans of imperialism. Mr Lopo do Nascimento, member of the CC of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labour Party, minister of planning and minister of foreign trade of Angola, made a high assessment of the bilateral economic cooperation. The guest, who chairs the Angolan side of the commission, pointed out that conditions are at hand for extending the economic relations in new sectors. He emphasized the need of establishing long-term cooperation.

At the session there are going to be reviewed a number of specific projects for establishing permanent relations in agriculture, geology and the mining industry, power generation, science and technology. Considerable importance will be attached to the matters of industrial cooperation and the foreign trade.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT BOTEV DAY CELEBRATION

AU301840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] A memorial meeting took place on 30 May, the eve of Botev Day, the day of the victims of the struggle for freedom, and on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chavdar partisan unit, which later developed into the First Sofia Partisan Brigade, at the Zherkovo historic area. Former partisans, relatives of the partisans and those who have fallen in the struggle, and thousands of working people from Sofia and the okrug came to demonstrate their eternal love and respect for the heroes' valor.

Enthusiastically, and with much warmth and affection the participants greeted Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. Also with him were Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Dimitur Stanishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, opened the meeting. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, minister of national defense, and former commander of the Chavdar unit spoke on the immortal heroism of Chavdar members.

A representative group of Sofia Okrug working people reported on the okrug workers' successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and other successes in honor of the 100th birthday anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov. Margarita Kolacheva, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol okrug committee, handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a report on the successes of the okrug Komsomol organization. As a token of recognition of the Chavdar members' heroism, wreaths were laid at the Dhavdar Monument on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, sociopolitical and mass organizations, and ministries.

Sofia Radio Relays Meeting

AU011917 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian on 1 June 1982 at 1800 GMT begins a live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of a solemn meeting "devoted to the commemoration of Khristo Botev and others who perished in the struggle against the Turkish yoke, capitalism, fascism and in the fatherland war." The announcer reports that various military units are taking part in the event.

At 1801 GMT Colonel Sotirov, the commanding officer, gives the order to begin the festive meeting. Lieutenant General (Iotkov) and Colonel Botirov review the troops in the square.

At 1806 GMT Lazar Stamboliev, chairman of the Sofia city Fatherland Front Organization, opens the meeting and gives the floor to Col Gen Tencho Papazov, deputy minister of national defense, who begins his speech by describing the importance of the life and deeds of the poet-revolutionary Khristo Botev. He dwells on certain aspects of the struggle against the Turkish yoke, and expresses "deep gratitude to the glorious Russian heroes" who assisted in winning the freedom of our fatherland. He connects the victory against the Turks to the foundation of the socialist movement in Bulgaria, and relates "the struggle against fascism" to the struggle against the Turks.

The military insurrections following World War I are presented as a continuation of the struggle for freedom. Following the same line Papazov describes the struggle which led to establishing the socialist regime in Bulgaria on 9 September 1944 as a direct continuation of the struggle for freedom against the Turks. In this context he mentions again the "heroism and selflessness of the Soviet soldiers, who gave their contribution to achieving the victory against fascism and thus cemented the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship." Further, Col Gen Tencho Papazov dwells on the economic successes of Bulgaria and attributes them to the "correct leadership of the BCP, the selfless work of the Bulgarian people and the fraternal cooperation with the CEMA countries and the fraternal selfless assistance of the Soviet Union." In this context he mentions the contribution of Todor Zhivkov to Bulgaria's successes.

At 1820 GMT Papazov describes the international situation and accuses "imperialist circles" of its deterioration and of attempts to change the balance of power in thier favor. NATO and "the present Chinese leadership" are directly accused in undermining detente. Against this background he describes "the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries," and stresses that "Bulgaria, loyal to its international duty, is ready to make its contribution to strengthening the might of the socialist community."

At 1823 GMT Col Gen Tencho Papazov returns to the significance of 2 June -- the anniversary of Bote's death -- and dwells on its meaning for the present generation. At 1824 GMT he concludes his speech.

AT 1825 GMT the festive tattoo begins. Fanfares herald the beginning of the roll call of honor comprised of the names of Bulgarian revolutionaries, communists and agrarians who perished in Bulgaria's revolutionary struggles. Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski are mentioned, among others. Traycho Kostov is also mentioned. Lyudmila Zhivkova and Ivan Mikhaylov are the last two names mentioned.

At 1832 GMT the commanders of the military units at the square report to Colonel Sotirov. At 1837 GMT Colonel Sotirov reports to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At 1838 GMT a command is heard and, to a brass band anthem, all people attending the meeting kneel to commemorate the heroes. Wreaths are laid at the Dimitrov Mausoleum. At 1841 GMT the military units participating in the tattoo parade in front of the mausoleum. At 1845 GMT the Bulgarian national anthem is played and the live relay ends.

The announcer identifies the following figures as attending the ceremony: Grisha Filipov, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; leaders of sociopolitical organizations, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS TODOR ZHIVKOV

AU311540 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (BTA) -- The influential Japanese economic newspaper NIHON KEIZAI published the interview of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to Mr (Hasegawa), the newspaper's special envoy, political observer.

The interview is accompanied by a photo of Bulgaria's top party and state leader and a commentary headlined "Progress in the Balkans." The commentary gives highlights of Mr Zhivkov's biography and emphasis is laid on his businesslike qualities of a statesman and his great contribution to Bulgaria's dynamic development in all spheres of life.

The interview gives an extensive reply to the questions of the state of Bulgarian-Japanese relations, of the basic principles of the Bulgarian foreign policy, in particular to our country's relations with the socialist states within the CMEA framework as well as with the advanced capitalist countries. The achievements of and the prospects to the Bulgarian economy are also explained.

In its commentary the daily analyzes the positive results in Bulgaria's domestic economic and international policy. It stresses that she is a modern and prosperous state with a stable economy, the result of the correct and far-sighted economic policy. It gives as an example the fact that our country has a positive trade balance with the developed states and that the living standard of the Bulgarian people keeps increasing.

The daily makes a high assessment of Bulgaria's role in international political life and defines her foreign policy as peace-loving and constructive. In this connection it is stated that Bulgaria is taking an active part in the struggle for peace and security in the world and for averting the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. Special importance is attached to Bulgaria's contribution to consolidating the cooperation and mutual understanding in the Balkans and emphasis is laid on Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to make specific steps towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace. It is pointed out that Mr Todor Zhivkov is one of the most manifested champions of the fulfillment of this idea.

HUSAK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW

Departure Ceremony

LD011640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today flew off for an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers.

The delegation is made up of members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, Deputy Federal Premier and Czech Premier Josef Korcak, First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Jozef Lenart and member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cestmir Lovetinsky, who will join the delegation in Moscow.

At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague the delegation was seen off by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka.

The farewell was also attended by CPCZ Central Committee department heads, deputy chairmen and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly and the National Front Central Committee and other political and public personalities.

After the Czechoslovak national anthem, Comrade Gustav Husak was addressed by the commander of a guard of honor of a Prague regiment parading on the airport runway with its military banner. Accompanied by Minister of National Defense Army General Martin Dzur, he inspected the guard of honor.

The official part of the farewell ended with a ceremonial march-past by the honor guard. Before the delegation boarded the aircraft, Czechoslovak and Soviet Pioneers gave bouquets of red carnations to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and to the other members of the party and government delegation.

The special plane with the Czechoslovak delegation then took off for its journey to Moscow.

Visit Lenin Mausoleum

LD020942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic Gustav Husak, which is on an official friendly visit to the USSR, visited the Lenin mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square today.

Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and Cestmir Lovetinsky paid tribute to the memory of the founder of the CPSU, Soviet state and the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, by placing wreaths.

The members of the Czechoslovak delegation also placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin's Aleksandrovskiy Park and paid tribute to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who died in the Great Patriotic War in the fight against fascism.

The Czechoslovak delegation was accompanied during the two acts of homage by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov, by deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Temirbek Koshoyev, by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, and by other officials.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today also met the heads of diplomatic missions in the USSR in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

Commentary: Soviet Cooperation

AU011351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 82 p 3

[Article by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier and standing CEMA representative: "Along a Joint Path Toward Peace and Life; Prior to the Meeting Between the Highest CPCZ and CPSU Representatives"]

[Summary] The traditions and the present of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations show that we have always been able to rely on the USSR's support and assistance and that, on the other hand, the Soviet Union has always been able to count on our people's solidarity, friendship and alliance. Among the most important forms of cooperation between the two countries is their economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

"The steadily upward development of mutual economic relations is reflected in the rapid growth of the exchange of goods. In the years of our Sixth 5-Year Plan [1976-80], a turnover of R24.2 billion was envisaged. In reality, however, it amounted to R29 billion. Machinery and equipment accounted for 58.94 percent of the CSSR's total exports and for 17.48 percent of imports.

"The long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period provides for an additional, roughly 40 percent increase in the mutual exchange of goods, in the prices of 1980. As regards most fuels and raw materials, annual imports are ensured on the level of 1980, which means -- compared with the overall volume of their imports in the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- a further increase. Nevertheless, it is necessary to realize the need to put an end to the widespread illusion -- often well-intentioned but harmful in its implications -- that the potentials of our community in this respect are unlimited and inexhaustible. The sole correct expression of a realistic approach to the objectively existing situation is a strictly economical use of energy, fuels and raw materials." Compared with the preceding 5-year plans, we must therefore pay far greater attention to measures that help to reduce the consumption of primary fuel and power resources.

The "long-term program of specialization and production sharing between the CSSR and the USSR," signed in March 1980, provides for the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. The implementation of this document is regularly discussed at sessions of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation." The 22d session of the commission last December adopted a number of measures, which have been approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. Work on the fulfillment of these tasks is currently in progress. Taking into account the present state of this work, the implementation of the long-term program can be briefly characterized as follows:

"Cooperation in the area of science and technology up to 1985 focuses primarily on the following priority directions of scientific and technical cooperation: economical use of fuel and power resources, protection of the living environment and a rational utilization of natural resources, electronics, production of programmed automatic manipulators (industrial robots) and the chemicalization and biochemicalization [chemizace and biochemizacebll] of agricultural production.

"In the future we want to incorporate our entire cooperation in target-oriented programs of joint scientific and technical development, which should be modeled on the programs of scientific and technical cooperation in the area of microprocessors and industrial robots. As regards the microprocessor technology, it is proposed that we integrate our potentials in its development, production and deployment.

"As far as cooperation in developing the material and technical base of production is concerned, we have resolved with final validity for the current 5-year plan questions concerning the deliveries of ferrous raw materials and fuel-power resources and the exchange of energy-intensive chemical products for less energy-intensive ones. On the basis of this agreement, we will acquire from the USSR some important energy-intensive chemical products such as nitrogen fertilizer, methanol, high-pressure polyethylene, paints and varnishes and so forth over and above the [originally] agreed-upon volumes. Owing to this exchange, the CSSR will conserve in this 5-year plan almost 800,000 tons of standard fuel, which is equivalent to about 2 million tons of brown coal.

"To strengthen the material and technical base of the two states' fuel and raw material industries, we envisage an expansion of cooperation in manufacturing equipment for this branch.

"To further expand and intensify specialization and production sharing, 18 subprograms have been signed, within the framework of the long-term program, on developing specialization and production sharing in the most important interlinked industrial branches up to 1990. These subprograms define the main directions of integrating these productions and stipulate measures for improving the technical standard and quality of mutual deliveries. Furthermore, we envisage joint research and development, cooperation in the area of a joint purchase of licences as well as the elaboration and introduction of norms for mutually delivered products.

"It has been agreed that 34 concrete bilateral agreements will be signed to implement the subprograms. A total of 23 of these agreements have already been signed, 10 of them in 1981. We are able to note that a good deal of work in developing specialization and production sharing has already been done." That is shown also by the growing proportion of deliveries based on specialization and production-sharing agreements in the overall exports of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment to the USSR. In 1970, exports based on specialization and production sharing amounted to R54.6 million and accounted thus for 8.4 percent of the total machinery and equipment exports of R650.8 million. In 1981, these exports already amounted to R893.9 million and thus accounted for 33.3 percent of the R2.685 billion worth of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment exports.

"Despite these positive results, experience shows that there exist additional untapped potentials. Our aim is to expand our mutual cooperation by establishing joint Czechoslovak-Soviet firms with specific production programs. So far eight proposals have been worked out for establishing joint international associations for research, development and production. The first five proposals have already been handed over to the Soviet side. They concern a scientific and production association for integrated circuits, microprocessors and microcomputers; a joint enterprise of microwave technology; a joint research and development base for machinery for open-pit coal and ore extraction; an international association for the research, development, production and sales of chemical equipment; and the establishment of an enterprise for designated types of machinery and equipment for the food industry."

An important role in the implementation of all these measures is played by transportation, especially railroad transport which bears the brunt of the Czechoslovak-Soviet trade exchange. To raise the funneling capacity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet border crossing points, an agreement has been reached on a new railroad crossing point, Batevo-Uzhgorod Il-Matevce, to be built in 1981-84. In April 1980 the two sides approved the technical plan of the project and in 1981 construction work began.

An important role in Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations is also played by their cooperation on third markets.

In the past, such joint ventures were the construction of aluminum plants in Egypt and Algeria and the delivery of rolling mills to Iran and Pakistan. "At present the two countries' foreign trade organizations cooperate in building metallurgical plants in Nigeria and Pakistan, and possibilities for cooperation in building a metallurgical plant in Turkey are becoming crystallized. Other potential joint ventures -- in Libya and Morocco, for example -- are being studied.

"A promising area of cooperation on third markets is the construction of hydroelectric power complexes. For the time being an agreement has been reached on our participation in the construction of a hydroelectric powerplant in Ethiopia. Joint deliveries of equipment to Peru, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Argentina, Mozambique and other countries are contemplated."

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the existing tested forms of cooperation in the planning activities should be enhanced and further developed through coordination of the socialist countries' economic and scientific-technical policies.

"We are convinced that the coordination of economic policy will significantly contribute to asserting the intensive factors of economic growth in the CEMA member states, to solving some problems of principle that are currently slowing down the economic growth of the CEMA member states' economies. It will also substantially contribute to raising the economic effectiveness of participation in the international division of labor, to strengthening the economic position of the CEMA community in the world economy and to strengthening socialism in the world. When dealing with the priority problems, it is essential to encompass the entire reproduction cycle from research and development, to investments ensuring the construction of optimal facilities with an optimal serial production, down to production specialization and the stipulation of mutual deliveries and their conditions for a period of 10 to 15 years."

The fundamental prerequisite for developing fraternal relations is a comradely, Marxist-Leninist cooperation between communist and workers parties. However, regular personal contact between the highest party representatives is also of special importance. We realize this especially now, on the eve of Comrade Gustav Husak's visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Each of their meetings so far has yielded much that was new and useful not only for the socialist community but for the entire international workers movement, as well as for cooperation in the economy, foreign policy and so forth. There is no doubt that this will be the case also now.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LD020842 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK) -- RUDE PRAVO said today that U.S. President Reagan goes to Europe with the aim to get NATO member states more involved in the adventurous military policy of the United States.

Reagan's trip was, however, another aspect -- the White House is seriously concerned about the growing movement in Western Europe against nuclear weapons, against U.S. policy. The program of Reagan's visit has there been planned so as to weaken those forces which criticize U.S. imperialism and the policy threatening peace, the daily said, adding that this will be surely very difficult and people in Europe will not let themselves be deceived.

For Reagan, however, it will be a question of primary importance, both from the international and domestic policy point of view as a considerable part of U.S. public opinion demands negotiations on arms reduction with the Soviet Union and the same opinion is held by the West European public, RUDE PRAVO said.

Arms Talks Previewed

LD020848 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK) -- The limitation and reduction of strategic weapons is one of the key issues of present international life, RUDE PRAVO said today in its comment on the decision of the Soviet and U.S. governments to resume talks on this issue in Geneva on June 29.

The daily said that Western propaganda now tries to present President Reagan as a big peacemaker, who allegedly deserves main credit for the resumption of the SALT talks. Reality is, however, somewhat different, the daily pointed out. It recalled Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for the resumption of the talks already at the 26th Congress of Soviet Communists in February 1981, at a time when the U.S. postponed the ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty indefinitely. In the course of the following 15 months Soviet representatives many a time proposed publicly and through diplomatic channels to return to the negotiating table with the aim to preserve all positive that had been brought by the SALT process towards averting the danger of a nuclear conflict. It is difficult today to predict the results of the Geneva dialogue but it is in Geneva where the U.S. side will be able to show to what extent its "peace-making" statement are meant seriously, RUDE PRAVO said.

Bratislava, 2 Jun (CTK) -- "The patient and systematic effort of the Soviet Union in peace initiatives has brought an important result," the Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote today in connection with the oncoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

"It must be recalled, however, that strategic arms reduction proposals, as put forward by President Reagan in his speech May 8, are clearly designed to change the present balance of forces to the detriment of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is willing to hold talks so that concrete agreements can be achieved, acceptable to both sides and reducing the risk of military conflicts," the paper wrote. "Undoubtedly, it is only under these conditions that the Geneva talks will be fruitful, which is in the interest of not only the sides involved, but the whole world," PRAVDA concluded.

CPSL SECRETARY STRESSES NEED FOR HARVEST EFFORTS

LD012210 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended an agricultural aktiv in Krajna, Trencin District, today. He spoke at the conclusion of this meeting and, according to editor Elena Rehakova, concentrated on problems connected with securing a sufficient amount of high-quality volume fodder. He stressed that if we want to have enough fodder for the winter we must harvest all there is to harvest. From this point of view he appealed to farmers to harvest everything, everywhere, in time, well and, above all, with few losses. He further stressed the need to pay maximum attention to growing vegetables and fruit, to cultivating work, the use of irrigation and, in animal production, particular care to the procurement of milk.

EDITORIAL ON NEW CONTROL-TIGHTENING MEASURES

AU011642 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Step Up Demands on Control"]

[Excerpts] In the present period, next to the enforcement of effective approaches in the control bodies' work, the effectiveness of their work is also enhanced through several new important measures.

A comprehensive document on the principles of control in the national economy and the state administration defines more accurately the role of the individual elements of the entire control system. Furthermore, it establishes the post of the chief controller at ministries, other central agencies of the state administration, general directorates and other organizations in which, in view of management's needs, there is a control department. His fundamental obligation will be to assert, within the sphere of his activity, the state's interests and a more effective functioning of the control system and its objectivity, as well as to forestall maneuvring and accomodation of enterprise and branch interests. The position of the chief controller in relation to the head of the organization in which he works is enhanced by the fact that he is appointed and recalled by the head of the supraordinated body and -- in organizations that are run by national committees -- by their council. At ministries he is appointed by the minister. The chief controllers will supervise the work of the control departments. The adopted measures provide for the possibility that, in the event of persistent grave shortcomings in a certain organization or enterprise, the general director of the economic production unit concerned may reserve for himself the right, for the needed period of time, to directly supervise the activity of such an organization's chief controller. The chief controllers will take part in the talks of collegiums and in management meetings at the pertinent level. On the basis of the findings acquired in their control activity, they will be obliged to assume positions and submit proposals on the issues under discussion and on important decisions. They are entitled to demand the mandatory discussion of important issues and their solution. They will be obliged to report to the supraordinated body shortcomings in ensuring a remedy, especially the continuation of the malpractices that had been detected by the control, the failure to draw appropriate conclusions against the proven culprits, cases that threaten to result in sizable damage to national property, as well as cases when the head of the organization concerned does not take any effective remedial measures, despite the chief controller's warning.

This constitutes considerable authority. However, the fulfillment of the intentions of these measures is not determined by their mere existence but by their consistent application. That is why a careful selection of the people who will hold this post is of primary importance. They must be up to the required political and professional standards, enjoy natural authority within the sphere of their activity and be irreconcilable toward any violations of all-social interests.

A key issue in enhancing the effectiveness of control is the expansion and deepening of the working people's participation in executing it. From this viewpoint, an important role is played by the enterprise commissions of people's control working directly at the workplaces. There are at present 42 enterprise people's control commissions in Slovakia in organizations run by the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and 13 in federally run organizations. This base is going to be significantly expanded. The establishment of an additional 40 enterprise people's control commissions within the activity of the Slovak Socialist Republic's bodies, and of 24 within the activity of federal bodies, is being prepared.

IMPORTANCE OF RESPONSIBLE CADRES STRESSED

AU011222 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Hundreds of thousands of people in our country hold posts which unconditionally demand great responsibility, because immense material resources have been entrusted to them and because they direct large human collectives. We must certainly agree with the thesis that the terms "management" and "responsibility" are inseparable.

But mere good will or some resolution are never enough to make a person responsible. Self-evidently, responsibility is a quality acquired already in childhood through good upbringing; it contains the coded expression of our attitude toward society, toward the people; it is part of our moral character.

In the past one used to say that cadres are decisive for everything. And this is still valid. We must devote constant attention to the selection, rearing and training of cadres. It should not happen, as it sometimes does, that in a situation when a post must be filled with a politically mature and professionally trained person, we find that we have little choice, or none at all. We then hear the excuse: "We know that we should replace the executive who cannot cope with his tasks, or who is retiring; but we have nobody else."

Our society has enough people with the prerequisites for responsibly holding a responsible post -- if not today, then tomorrow.

Even in a factory with the most modern equipment, in the most progressive agricultural cooperative or the best equipped laboratory people are, and will be, decisive. This is doubly true for places with obsolete equipment, places with problems, places where we grapple with shortcomings. To speak to people, to discuss things with them, to convince and win them over -- this is absolutely essential. An executive who stays behind closed doors in his room, who has no contacts with the people and does not know their moods and opinions, who is not fully familiar with their abilities and prerequisites, but also mistakes and weaknesses, such an executive is as no executive. Because nobody, not even the most able person, can cope with tasks and resolve problems alone. That is why he must rely on the collective, on outstanding workers and enterprising people, why he must resolve matters together with them and succeed in making the tasks and problems the concern of everybody, so that everybody is interested in taking part in their fulfillment and solution.

An employee who thinks that he can gain respect and authority by being lenient, by tolerating shortcomings, by closing his eyes to a lack of discipline and thrift and to abuse, such an employee is living an illusion; it is an illusion that people will say about him, "He is a good chap; one can get along with him." Very soon he will lose his authority and respect, if he has any. Because the decisive thing is results, and in the end the results will speak against him. The honestly selflessly working people need neither leniency, nor tolerance, nor the superior's turning a blind eye toward them.

The executive's authority is truly the great treasure of the party and the socialist society. It must not be risked. This must be realized by every employee, by his close colleagues, and particularly by those who suggest and approve him for the function.

We get different results from different enterprises and works: good results, worse ones and the worst. But it is certain that in places with good results there are also good personal relations, in which a comradely spirit reigns, a feeling of cohesion, of mutual responsibility, and an unappeasable attitude toward shortcomings. This kind of situation certainly did not occur automatically; it is the result of patient economic, organizational and educational work in which party, trade union and youth union organizations are participating, as are the leading employees. We must not forget that to cultivate the feeling of responsibility for the work entrusted to a person, and to create the atmosphere of unappeasability toward shortcomings, is the duty of every production organizer.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM ON CPCZ CONGRESS

LD011026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] A scientific symposium on theoretical aspects of the 16th CPCZ Congress began today in Prague. For over 3 days the participants of the symposium, which has been organized by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee, will deal with international political issues, with the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress, with the shift from the extensive to the intensive development of society, with theoretical problems of improving the political system and development of socialist democracy, with the formation of socialist social consciousness and with the problems of the leading role of the party in current conditions.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, expressed the conviction at today's proceedings that the symposium will bring forth a number of important opinions on various issues, bearing testimony to the fact that scientific workers are aware of their social responsibility in their approach to all the documents of the 16th congress and of the need to contribute toward a correct understanding of these documents and to their implementation. He emphasized the importance of researching the growth of the leading role of the working class at the current stage of building a developed socialist society. He pointed out the increasing function of the party as the vanguard of the working class and of the whole of society.

Comrade Josef Havlin reminded those present that it is necessary to research and analyze forms and methods of implementing the leading role of the party both in general and in the concrete circumstances of the individual spheres of our social life. He also spoke about the need to draw inspiration widely, effectively and promptly from the intellectual potential of Soviet social sciences, and to use this enterprisingly in accordance with Czechoslovak conditions and possibilities.

Comrade Havlin further stressed the need for open scientific discussions, comradely and serious arguments, and the full application of the party principles of criticism and self-criticism. He said that serious scientifc arguments from the positions of Marxism-Leninism should not only be encouraged but also developed and supported, since they contribute to a knowledge of the truth which is so necessary for revolutionary practice.

HUSAK GREETS FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH GDR YOUTH

LD282240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a message of greetings to the participants of the days of friendship between the youth of Czechoslovakia and the GDR in Magdeburg. In his message he cordially greets both the participants in the days of friendship and millions of boys and girls of both fraternal countries:

We highly value, the message says, that the young generation of Czechoslovakia and the GDR and their organizations -- the Socialist Union of Youth and the Free German Youth -- consistantly profess the revolutionary legacy of the working class, express their loyalty to the policy of the CPCZ and the SED and their firm resolve to contribute through their work and their youthful creative drive to the fulfilment of the conclusions set out along the path of building an advanced socialist society by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

Your meeting, the greetings message continues, is the reflection of great attention devoted by the CPCZ and the SED and by both our socialist states to the continual intensification and all-round development of mutual cooperation. The close relations existing between our parties, states and nations, which rest on friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, constitute an important factor which is helping both our countries to realize the plans of sociaist construction. I am convinced, Comrade Gustav Husak stresses, that conversations, discussions and exchanges of experiences at this traditional meeting in Magdeburg will strengthen friendship between young people of both countries and their organizations. This meeting will contribute to the further development and intensification of all-round, mutually beneficial cooperation between our two fraternal states in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other areas.

You are meeting at a time when the worldwide peace-loving forces are intensifying their struggle to avert the threat of a war, for lasting peace and a relaxation of international tension. At the head of this struggle is the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which are doing their utmost to push through their policy of peace. In the firm fraternal bond of the states of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, the CSSR and the GDR are taking an active part in the common struggle for peace and progress in the world.

We value the fact that the young generation of both our countries, together with the progressive youth the world over, stand in the forefront of the broadly-based movement, which has set before itself the noble aim of preventing the forces of imperialism and reaction from causing a conflagration on our planet which would burn all the aspirations and ideals of our youth.

At the close of the greetings message, Gustav Husak urges the meeting participants to carry on in a dignified manner the work to which entire generations of fighters for a better tomorrow have dedicated their lives.

SLOVAK CONTAGIOUS DISEASE SITUATION REPORTED

AU271853 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 82 p 2

["JAR"-signed report: "Let Us Prevent Diseases Through Improved Hygiene; Favorable Development of the Epidemiological Situation in Slovakia"]

[Summary] Thanks to systematic measures, polio, diphtheria and whooping cough have been "virtually eliminated" in our country and typhoid fever "limited to sporadic cases." Other contagious diseases still occur, though our medical sector is achieving ever better results.

The epidemiological situation in Slovakia was the subject of yesterday's Bratislava press conference with S. Calpas, chief hygiene official of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and I. Masar, head of the Epidemiology Department at the Slovak Ministry of Health.

Vaccination against measles has shown positive results since its last occurrence was registered in Slovakia in February. This is a remarkable result, even by international standards. This year a vaccination campaign against German measles has started. It is administered to girls in the sixth grade of elementary schools.

This year's influenza epidemics, which occurred in February and March, hit 770,000 citizens, which was 425,000 less than last year. As regards intestinal contagious diseases, there is still a relatively frequent occurrence of salmonellosis caused by meat products and raw eggs. Last year there were 6,256 such cases. In the Liptovske Mikulas District, the contagion was caused by spoiled ham, in the Nitra District by poorly processed headcheese. Last year there were also 7,310 cases of dysentery, most of them caused by lack of hygiene in public swimming pools, and 4,696 cases of infectious jaundice. It must be considered a success that throughout 1981 there were only two cases each of tetanus and trachoma in Slovakia.

STROUGAL RECEIVES CULTURAL DELEGATION HEADS

LD312356 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today the heads of delegations who are in Czechoslovakia attending an international conference of ministers of culture of the socialist countries. Comrade Strougal briefed the guests on Czechoslovakia's endeavor to promote an all-round development of culture on which our society is spending large sums of money. In this connection he recalled that socialist culture will make an active contribution to the struggle for easing international tension, for peace and friendship among nations as well as for social progress in the world.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY HONECKER

LD011730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR. They discussed topical questions of mutual interest during the talk, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Criticizes West's Policy

LD021150 Hamburg DPA in German 1117 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (DPA) -- Petr Abrasimov, the Soviet ambassador in East Berlin, has again accused the three Western powers of continuing to violate the Berlin agreement signed 10 years ago by the four foreign ministers of the victorious powers. Instead of restricting the federal authorities' activity in West Berlin, they are pressing to expand it, the ambassador said in an interview for the BERLINER VOLKSBLATT. Attempts to convert the former Reichstag Building into a second Bundestag have not ceased. "Invitations are magnanimously issued to foreign statesmen to visit West Berlin during their visits to the FRG as if it were a province of West Germany." Federal court authorities attempt "to direct" the activity of West Berlin courts and the federal prosecutor-general has house searches and raids carried out in the city.

Abrasimov raised the question of what the West's reaction would be if the GDR acted under the same principle in questions of transit traffic. The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries have nothing against the development of broad relations between West Berlin and the rest of the world, "including the Federal Republic." The only condition must be that no actions are undertaken "which violate the main principle according to which West Berlin is not part of the FRG and may not be governed by it."

REPORTAGE ON VISITS OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Mexico's Castaneda Ends Visit

AU011447 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Jorge Castaneda, minister of foreign affairs of the United Mexican States, ended his visit to the GDR. He invted Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, for an official visit to the United Mexican States.

French Minister Arrives

AU281723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- At the invitation of Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, Alain Savary, French minister of education, arrived in the GDR on Wednesday for an official visit of several days. On Wednesday evening the GDR minister of education gave a dinner in honor of the French guest, at which Margot Honecker paid tribute to the development of the relations between the GDR and France in the fields of science, culture and education. "She stressed that the teachers of the GDR feel bound to the unrenounceable traditions of the joint struggle of progressive forces of the German and French people, the antifascist resistance fight against Hitler barbarism and German imperialism."

The French minister assessed his visit to the GDR as an expression of the continuity of the cooperation between the two states. Alain Savary will have talks with leading representatives of the GDR educational sector and will visit various educational institutions.

Minister Concludes Visit

AU011525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 May 82 p 1

[Summary] Berlin/Leipzig (ADN) -- At the end of the visit of French Education Minister Alain Savary, Margot Honecker and Alain Savary agreed that the visit will contribute to further developing cooperation between the two countries in the field of education. On Friday the French minister visited the Karl Marx University, where he was briefed on the present tasks in education by the first protector, Horst Stein. The French guests left for home from the Leipzig-Schkeuditz airport.

Axen Meets Belgian Communists

LD012208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen had a friendly meeting on Tuesday with Claude Renard, deputy chairman of the Belgian Communist Party, and Jan Despouware, national secretary and Politburo member.

The Belgian guests reported on the results and decisions of their 24th congress and on their party's further tasks in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and in defending the political and social achievements of the workers in the face of the crisis policy of the monopolies' government.

Hermann Axen explained the manifold and creative initiatives by all GDR workers in implementing the decisions of the 10th congress for the continuation of the SED's policy aimed at the people's welfare and at safeguarding peace.

In view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and stepped-up arming, the two parties' representatives underlined the major responsibility held by communists together with all forces advocating peace, security, detente and disarmament to thwart by means of energetic action the life-endangering plans of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly the United States. They regard positive steps to end the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security as urgently needed. They stressed in this respect the importance of the talks on arms limitation and reduction, particularly in the nuclear field, and support the far-reaching, constructive proposals by the USSR for securing comprehensive peace.

As a result of the meeting, which was held in a spirit of fraternal solidarity between the two parties, practical steps for further cooperation were agreed upon.

Frelimo Member Received

AU011500 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 May 82 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received Marcelino dos Santos, member of the permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee for a friendly talk."

In an exchange of ideas on topical questions of international developments, the two parties in the talk reaffirmed their parties' determination to actively support the securing and strengthening of world peace and force back the adventurous confrontation and intensified armament course of the aggressive imperialist circles. They also discussed bilateral relations and economic cooperation.

Palestinian Communist Visits

AU011224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee, met with (Naim Ashab), member of the Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party Central Committee, for a talk in the Central Committee building.

(Naim Ashab) reported on the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people against the maneuvers of the Israeli rulers to incorporate the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. He stressed the cohesion of the patriots of all strata of the Palestinian people around the PLO and its executive committee under the leadership of its chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Guenter Sieber reaffirmed the solidarity of the GDR vis-a-vis the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, for their inalienable national rights. He stressed the solidarity of the SED with the Arab communists as well as with all progressive, patriotic and anti-imperialist forces of the region in the struggle for a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict and for social progress.

Stoph Receives CSSR Official

LD012148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph on Tuesday received the deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, Svatopluk Potac. The politicians stressed that the two countries' successful economic development is an important contribution in the international class conflict, in the struggle to safeguard peace. To this end, the GDR and CSSR are working intensively to implement the direction-setting agreements concluded during the meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak in December 1981.

By means of tested and successful specialization and cooperation in research, development and production in such important economic sectors as olefin chemicals, agricultural and textile machinery engineering, machine tool construction and microelectronics, a solid basis has been created for continued stable development of economic relations. This cooperation will be further expanded.

MUECKENBERGER-LED DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

AU011526 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 May 82 p 2

[Text] Havana (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation headed by Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, met with members of the National Control and Revision Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba for a working talk. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two sides exchanged experiences and discussed questions of further deepening cooperation between the two parties.

A cocktail party in honor of the SED Central Committee delegation was attended by Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member and chairman of the National Control and Revision Committee, and other representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

ADN LISTS MEMBERS OF DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

LD020906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Jun (ADN) -- A GDR party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday morning on an official friendship visit of several days to the Hungarian People's Republic. Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were fraternally welcomed at Ferihegy airport by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar and other Hungarian leaders.

The members of the delegation led by Erich Honecker are SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee; SED Central Committee members Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, and Guenter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; and GDR Ambassador to Hungary Rudolf Rossmeisl.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER KUHRIG VISITS FRG

AU271830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 82 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR Agricultural Minister Visits FRG"]

[Text] Munich (ADN) -- On Monday Heinz Kuhrig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and food industry, arrived in Munich for a 4-day visit to the FRG. He honored an invitation of Dr H.C. Konrad Jakob, president of the German Agricultural Society (DLG) of the FRG, as well as of Constantin Baronet Heereman von Zyudtwyck, president of the FRG Peasants Association E.V.

The GDR agricultural minister will visit the 57th DLG exhibition in Munich. In addition to meetings with both hosts and visits to agricultural enterprises, talks with Josef Ertl, FRG minister of food, agriculture and forestry, have also been envisaged.

Meets FRG Counterpart

AU011449 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 82 p 2

[Text] Munich (ADN) -- In honor of Heinz Kuhrig, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, who is presently in Munich, Josef Ertl, FRG minister of food, agriculture and forestry, gave a dinner on Thursday. It was attended by Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the permanent representation of the GDR in the FRG. The meeting took place in a business-like and open atmosphere.

Minister Kuhrig expressed his thanks for the invitation to the exhibition of the German Agricultural Society (DLG) at which he had visited the stand of the Fortschritt Landmaschinen VEB Combine of Neustadt (Saxonia). Minister Kuhrig invited Minister Ertl to visit the GDR. Josef Ertl expressed his pleasure over the successful participation of the GDR in the DLG exhibition. The ministers agreed that the veterinary agreement between the two countries has so far stood its test.

In the afternoon Minister Kuhrig met with Constantin Freiherr Heereman von Zuydtwyck, president of the FRG farmers association, with whom he also had a longer talk on questions of mutual interest. Later in the day the GDR minister of agriculture visited an agricultural enterprise in Malching near Fuerstenfeldbruck.

LDPD CHAIRMAN RECEIVES POLISH SD DELEGATION

LD281534 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Polish SD, headed by SD Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Lasocki, was received today in Berlin for a friendly talk by Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany.

KLAUS GYSI MEETS WITH BISHOP SHAFFRAN 27 MAY

AU011225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 82 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On 27 May 1982 Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, and Bishop Gerhard Shaffran, chairman of the Berlin Conference of Bishops, met for a talk on questions of mutual interest." Klaus Gysi praised the increasing work of the churches and world religions for arms limitation, disarmament and detente. He stressed the importance of the alliance of all peace forces and the cohesion of their actions and expressed his thanks for the constructive cooperation between the GDR Catholic Church and the state organs. Bishop Schaffran stressed, by referring to the numerous efforts of Pope John Paul II, that the Catholic Church -- in its concern for peace -- welcomes all activities which serve true peace. The partners in the talk stressed the intention to continue to use the existing contacts for a frank exchange of ideas to achieve agreement in settling technical questions in the future, too.

HONECKER GREETS OAU LEADERS ON AFRICAN DAY

AU271236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 82 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "The GDR Is Always a Loyal Friend of the African Peoples: Erich Honecker's Message to OAU Member States"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On African Liberation Day Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory message to the heads of state of the OAU member states:

African Liberation Day constitutes a welcome occasion for me to convey to you and to the people of your country cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and people.

The active contribution of the OAU member states to securing world peace, to continuing the detente process and to international cooperation is gaining an increasingly greater significance in view of the present exacerbation of the international situation and of the serious dangers to the peoples' vital interests. The effective support for the peoples' will for peace has become the requirement of the hour to lastingly secure peace.

The GDR people are watching with great sympathy the successes which the peoples and states of the African Continent are achieving in the struggle for freedom and independence, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and apartheid as well as against underdevelopment, hunger and ignorance.

Our respect is also due to the great exertions of the African peoples undertaken in successfully building their countries and in fashioning a better future. The international prestige of Africa's liberated states has become an important factor in the world arena.

On the agenda today is the settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of a consistent implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council and thus the immediate assertion of the right to self-determination of the Namibian people.

Our people denounce that alliance of the most aggressive imperialist forces with the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa which encourages this regime to carry on aggression and terror.

The GDR will also in the future firmly side with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and with their legitimate representatives, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress].

The African peoples and states as well as the OAU will always be able to regard the GDR as a loyal friend in the struggle for peace and security, national liberation, social progress and for their unity to which we have always attached great significance.

Your excellency, accept on this occasion the expression of my distinguished respect, combined with best wishes for your personal well-being and the happy future of your country.

On the same occasion Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general.

HONECKER GREETS HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

AU271843 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 82 p 1

[ND report: "Cordial Congratulations of the SED Central Committee to Janos Kadar: Erich Honecker Sent Greetings Message on 70th Birthday"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on his 70th birthday. The congratulations address signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, reads as follows:

Distinguished Comrade Janos Kadar:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR communists and all working people as well as on my own behalf I convey to you fraternal militant greetings and most cordial congratulations on you 70th birthday.

The GDR people value you as an outstanding representative of the Hungarian workers class and of its combat-tested Marxist-Leninist party, as a highly respected personality of the international communist and workers movement. You have devoted you entire life to the cause of socialism and communism, to the prosperity of your socialist homeland, to the well-being of the Hungarian people.

The historic achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic in all fields of social life, its high international prestige, are most closely linked with your personal activities. Side by side with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the socialist community, the MSZMP under your leadership is making a weighty contribution to strengthening the socialist family of peoples, to our common struggle for the preservation of world peace.

I feel a particular urge to convey to you sincere gratitude for deepening the fraternal friendship between our parties, states and peoples.

We are most deeply convinced that the proven trustful cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP, the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will also further develop and deepen in future for the benefit of our two peoples.

Distinguished Comrade Kadar, accept our most heartfelt wishes for good health, creative vigor and personal well-being.

Upon the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has awarded the Karl Marx Order to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

REPORT ON INLAND WATERWAY SHIPMENT PROBLEMS

DW281133 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1800 GMT on 26 May carries in its "Prisma" program a report on the problem of GDR inland waterway shipment, particularly the shipment of scrap metals. According to the report some 4 million tons of scrap metals must be transported with relatively little being shipped on waterways at present, a situation which must be changed. Preparations are being made at the Rummelsburg powerplant, which is being reconstructed, to ship the produced scrap metal by boat to the Henningsdorf steel plant. Some 87,000 tons of scrap metal will be transported from the GDR capital on waterways, thus relieving the railroad, which has so far transported all the scrap material, and creating more railroad transport capacities for other goods. In the future all scrap material transports will leave Berlin on waterways. The metal reproduction combine is responsible for supplying scrap material. Proper loading places and capacities is one of the main problems.

Some 2.5 million tons of goods arrive annually in Berlin ports on inland waterways, but only some 450,000 tons of freight leave Berlin on waterways. Every fifth ship carries freight when it leaves Berlin, the others return empty. Another advantage of waterway shipment is that a ship can carry about 800 tons of scrap material while a freight car can carry only up to 50 tons.

The Henningsdorf steel plant has two port installations for receiving scrap by ship. Both places have a weekly unloading capacity of 3,000 tons, which is at least four barges a week.

In April, for the first time big-size containers were shipped by barge from Berlin. Further inland waterway container shipments are planned to Magdeburg and Frankfurt/Oder. Herbert Koehler of the Berlin magistrate says that developments are not satisfactory and plans should be implemented quicker in this field.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR -- On Tuesday Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Mohammad Hassan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia, for a farewell visit. In the subsequent talks the two expressed the desire of both states to further develop and deepen relations and cooperation in the interest of consolidating peace and for the benefit of the peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 82 p 2 AU]

HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE -- According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, the closure due to hoof and mouth disease of the Zingst Peninsula of the Ribnitz-Damgarten Kreis and the partial closure of the F 105 in the Karnin area will be lifted on 28 May 1982. On this date travels to the Zingst area will be possible, but Darss including Prerow, Wieck and Born will still be closed to travelers. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 82 p 2 AU]

HONECKER WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL IN BUDAPEST

LD020832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker has arrived in Budapest. The SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State is on an official, friendly visit to Hungary at the head of a party and government delegation. GDR Premier Willi Stoph is also a member of the delegation. The guests, with MSZMP first secretary Janos Kadar, president of the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi and Premier Gyorgy Lazar, who are accompanying them, have just arrived outside Parliament House on Kossuth Square, the customary scene of festive receptions. On this occasion the salute by the honor guard is addressed to the leaders of a dynamically developing, economically and politically stable partner and trustworthy, friendly, allied state.

CONCLUSION OF SOVIET OIL DELIVERY AGREEMENTS

AU011326 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 May 82 p 7

[MTI report: "Soviet-Hungarian Agreements on This Year's Petroleum and Oil Product Deliveries Have Been Signed"]

[Text] Denes Kerekes, deputy director general of the Mineralimpex foreign trade enterprise, and Yuriy Kharlamov, deputy director general of the Soviet foreign trade syndicate Soyuzneftexport, signed agreements on the delivery of Soviet petroleum and oil products this year in Budapest on Friday.

Under the agreements, the Soviet Union will deliver the products, valued at approximately Rl billion, continuously, the petroleum via the friendship pipeline, motor gasoline via the Hungarian-Soviet oil product pipeline and other important fuels and lubricants by rail. The signing of the agreements was attended by Janos Ambrus, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Viktor Ocheretin, trade representative of the Soviet Union in Hungary.

TACTICAL EXERCISE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY UNITS HELD

AU011204 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 82 p 8

[MTI report: "Tactical Exercise"]

[Text] In accordance with annual training plans, designated units of the Hungarian People's Army, including reservists subject to compulsory military service, are carrying out a tactical exercise.

UNION OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED BY WARSAW DAILY

LD310902 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May (PAP) -- Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions today said strike was out place in socialism. Interviewed by TRYBUNA LUDU, the PUWP daily, Sandor Gaspar was quoted as saying:

"Strike in conditions of socialism is not an appropriate method of settling any problems. As trade unions we do possess sufficient powers to solve all the problems without resorting to strike. On the other hand, if something cannot be settled without strike, striking will not help either. This is our opinion on this issue.

"There is no point in denying that strikes do happen in our country too. However, they had the nature of local conflicts between the crew and the management of an enterprise or a department. There were also proposals to strike as a protest against inefficient settlement of important human problems. They came as a signal of the utterly bad work of trade union organizations, of the inability of party organizations, labour organizations and the enterprise's management to settle the problems of the crew."

COMMUNIQUE ON MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS

AU281425 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 May 82 p 4

["Joint Communique on Hungarian-Mexican Foreign Ministers' Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jorge Castaneda, foreign minister of the United Mexican States, paid an official visit to Hungary 23-26 May 1982.

The Mexican foreign minister was received by Presidential Council Chairman, Pal Losonczi and Council of Ministers Chairman, Gyorgy Lazar.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Frigyes Puja and Jorge Castaneda conducted talks on topical international issues and the development of Hungarian-Mexican relations.

The foreign ministers concluded with satisfaction that fruitful relations are successfully developing and relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the United Mexican States are a good example for peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. They noted the importance of high-level contacts, which play a significant role in developing cooperation between the two countries and strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

In exchanging views about topical international issues, the ministers voiced their concern over increasing international tension and the points of tension that have arisen in various areas of the world. They resolutely condemned endeavors directed at intensifying the arms race, increasing international tension and reviving the cold war.

The two foreign ministers agreed that, to find a just and lasting solution for the problems that engender tensions and conflicts, particular significance is attached to intensified efforts by all peace-loving countries in the present international circumstances. They emphasized the importance of peaceful coexistence and its favorable impact on maintaining and strengthening relations among countries with different social systems.

The sides support all proposals and initiatives that contribute to reducing tension and to resolving international problems by peaceful means. They voiced the conviction that disputed international problems should be resolved on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter and observation of the principles of the sovereign equality of states, the independence and liberty of peopes and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. They adopted a stance in favor of liquidating the remnants of colonialism and against various neocolonialist endeavors and they condemned the use of threat or force. They agreed that the United Nations is fulfilling a positive role in international life.

Progress in the area of disarmament is of fundamental significance from the viewpoint of preserving world peace. They stressed that specific and effective measures are needed to restrain the arms race and prohibit weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons. Both sides pledged their full support for negotiations to that end. They expressed their readiness to participate in every possible way to making the work of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament as successful as possible.

The sides affirmed that also medium and small countries can contribute to progress in improving the international situation. They will act to prevent the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

They are in support of the establishment of nuclear-free zones and stress that all mankind would benefit from the entire world being free of nuclear weapons. They reject the concept of both a total and a so-called limited nuclear war.

Frigyes Puja informed his Mexican colleague about the European situation, emphasising the great significance of the process of European security and cooperation and the prevalence of the principles laid down in the Helsinki Final Act, which are of tremendous significance from the viewpoint of the vital interests of the peoples and countries of Europe. He expressed the hope that, by continuing the practice of European security and cooperation meetings, the participating countries will impart a further impetus to the policy of detente. That would not only exercise a favorable impact on the further development of the European situation, but would also positively help strengthen the security of countries and broaden cooperation among them on a world scale as well.

In connection with the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean area, Foreign Minister Castaneda briefed the Hungarian foreign minister about the various efforts of Mexico, in the spirit of solidarity with the countries of the area, toward economic cooperation and, as part of these efforts, about an energy cooperation program worked out for the countries of the area and about supporting area development plans. He emphasized Mexico's position that not a single country should be detrimentally discriminated against for political reasons. Minister Castaneda informed his colleague about the results of the international cooperation and development conference held last October in Cancun in Mexico.

Reviewing the international economic situation, they agreed that extensive measures should be introduced to promote progress among the developing countries. They expressed their concern over the proliferation of protectionist measures hampering international trade.

Both ministers are in support of the global economic talks to be held under UN auspices and expressed their willingness to promote them. They stressed the importance of the next session of the interim committee examining new and renewable energy sources in connection with the approaching multilateral meetings.

The Hungarian foreign minister expressed his appreciation for the Mexican leadership's active diplomatic activity toward resolving the problems of the Central American area. He deemed as highly significant the Mexican-French declaration issued in August 1981 in connection with the El Salvador situation, as well as President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposals in February this year toward consolidating the stability and security of the countries of the Central American area.

The two foreign ministers judged the situation that has developed on the Malvinas Islands as grave, and as being able to turn into a serious armed conflict. Firmly supporting the UN resolution on liquidating the vestiges of colonialism, they expressed the hope that the sides concerned will succeed in resolving this dangerous conflict by political means.

Analyzing economic relations between the two countries, the ministers concluded that mainly trade constituted bilateral cooperation to date, which lags behind the opportunities offered by the two countries' economies. In that connection, they attributed great importance to the joint elaboration and implementation of the work program pertaining to the high-level negotiations conducted in March 1982 in Mexico City, as well as the declaration, signed on the same occasion, on developing economic coopeation between the two countries and the fulfillment of the contents of the protocol envisaging the development of mutual trade.

Both sides expressed the conviction that Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda's visit to Hungary and the exchange of views that have taken place will impart a new impetus to the development of Hungarian-Mexican relations and cooperation and the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries.

Commentary on Mexican Talks

LD291954 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 May (MTI) -- The Budapest talks of Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda earlier this week gave new impetus to the development of Hungarian-Mexican relations and cooperation and strengthening of the friendly relations of the two countries, reads a commentary in Saturday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

In view of the joint communique on the talks of Jorge Castaneda and Frigyes Puja, the Budapest daily points out:

"Both Hungary and Mexico attach fundamental importance to an advance in disarmament and to make concrete and efficient measures on curbing the arms race and banning weapons of mass destruction especially nuclear armament.

"Small and medium-size countries can also promote the international atmosphere, and both countries wish to contribute to the ever successful conclusion of the second U.N. special session on disarmament in this spirit. Both condemn the conception of either total or restricted nuclear war."

Analysing the economic relations of the two countries, the daily states that trade has constituted the major part of bilateral cooperation, but it still lags behind the opportunities offered by the economies of the two countries. "Thus the development of our cooperation is desirable and of mutual interest."

Speaking about the concrete opportunities for economic cooperation, MAGYAR HIRLAP points out that promising ones offer themselves in technical-scientific fields and agriculture. The Mexican party appreciates the Hungarian maize production systems that fit into the large-scale Mexican food programme. The adaptation of Hungarian experiences in fruit and oil-seeds production is also promising. Considerable opportunities offer themselves in cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry, as well as in the manufacture of buses. Training and port devices [as received] and medical instruments. On the basis of mutual benefits, the sides encouraged Hungarian enterprises and the representatives of the Mexican private sector to find the forms of cooperation, and wish more efficient appearance in third markets.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP-ISRAELI CP TALKS

LD012154 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 1 Jun 82

["Israeli Communist Party -- Communique" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jun (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Yehoshu'a Irge, secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from May 24 to June 1 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received the delegation. Later discussions were conducted by Janos Berecz, member of the Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

During the talks which were marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere and a spirit of full understanding, the represntatives of the two parties exchanged views on the situation of the international workers' movement and topical world affairs. They paid special attention to the grave problems facing the Middle East. The HSWP representatives expressed solidarity with the struggle the communist party and other progressive forces of Israel are waging for the genuine interests of Israel workers, the cooperation of the country's democratic forces, and a just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The two sides condemned the successive Israeli actions which are threatening the sovereignty of Lebanon. They stressed that the increasing tension and danger of war in the Middle East make it even more obvious that a lasting and just solution to the crisis can only be reached through negotiations which involve every interested party, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. A precondition of talks, the two sides stated, is the complete evacuation of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories. At the same time, every state in the region must be assured of an independent and safe existence, and the Palestinian Arab people must be granted the right of sovereignty. Both parties support all efforts taken with this aim in mind.

The two sides regarded the cooperation and joint action of all peace-loving forces as indispensable for checking the aspirations of extremist reactionary circles, for the strengthening of world security and for halting the arms race. They upheld every initiative taken to consolidate the achievements of detente.

Accordingly, the two sides welcomed the latest constructive proposals of the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic armaments. Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, they stressed that an earliest possible political solution to the disputed questions through negotiations would be in the interest of the two peoples.

The two parties attached paramount importance to the strengthening of internationalist solidarity and cooperation among the communist and workers' parties for the sake of their national and common goals. They expressed the readiness to intensify inter-party relations in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Israeli delegation left Budapest today.

CSSR COOPERATION COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

LD012012 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jun (MTI) -- By signing an aide-memoire, the 18th session of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee concluded here on Tuesday. It was signed by Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Rudolf Rohlicek, co-chairmen of the committee.

The volume of the 1981 foreign trade turnover exceeded by five percent that of the previous year, deliveries were fulfilled almost completely and both parties will make up arrears. Some 15 percent more deliveries foreseen in this year have been contracted in civil laws than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and their fulfillment is promising.

It was stated that the efficiency of the technical-scientific cooperation had developed, and the competent authorities had worked out the cooperation programme up to 1985. They agreed to extend cooperation over more rational energy utilization, recycling waste and the development of microelectronics and robot technology.

Rudolf Rohlicek and his party have left Budapest.

CANADIAN TRADE TALKS OPEN IN OTTAWA 1 JUNE

LD012206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The official Hungarian-Canadian foreign ministerial talks opened in Ottawa today. Frigyes Puja earlier met the Canadian Government's minister of state for trade, and at the exchange of views Ed Lumley confirmed that he will visit Hungary before the end of the year.

At the Ottawa discussions the Hungarian foreign minister and the Canadian minister of state for trade have agreed that meetings at the ministerial level could contribute to the further expansion of trade between the two countries.

WALESA REPORTEDLY ADMITS SOLIDARITY MISTAKES

LD012106 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, 1 Jun (PAP) -- Prof Nicolas [name indistinct] a representative of the director general of the International Labor Organization states in the documents handed out to the members of the [word indistinct] session of the ILO, starting tomorrow, (?that) in a conversation with him held on 14 May, the Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa admitted that his trade union had made "major mistakes" by (?demanding) too (?quickly) economic reforms.

According to the report by the ILO director general's representative Walesa warned against (?provoking) more unrest in Poland "out of vengeance." He is [word indistinct] said as having [word indistinct] out for the earliest possible accord between the suspended trade unions and the state.

The documents also report on the (?talks) the ILO official had with the Polish Government on May 10-15, at Poland's Episcopate and with the leading activists of the (?suspended) Solidarnosc and autonomous trade unions.

He was briefed (?by representatives) of the Polish Government on [word indistinct] for introducing the martial law in this country, conditions for easing the ensuing rigours, the future of the trade union movement and the assumptions of the future trade union law.

PZPR SECRETARIAT DISCUSSES PLENUM PREPARATIONS

LD011802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat acquainted itself today with a report on the implementation of the decisions made by the party leadership since last fall.

It was stated that numerous resolutions, recommendations and decisions have been implemented by the party echelons or are currently being implemented. It was stressed that systematic control of the implementation of decisions and resolutions is becoming a rule observed ever more strictly by party organizations and echelons.

The Central Committee Secretariat examined the principles and methods of strengthening links between the Central Committee political apparatus and the party organizations and echelons. The Central Committee Secretariat assessed the current state of educational work among party activists and members. It was recommended that Central Committee departments consistently implement educational assumptions and perfect educational methods and organization.

The Central Committee Secretariat also acquainted itself with preparations for the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

LD012016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee Presidium today. It discussed the key problems of agriculture, the chemical plant in Police and supplies of leather to the tanning industry.

In the first point of the agenda, this year's grain harvest was judged to be promising, it may be larger than last year's. Given this, increased procurement of home grown grain is expected. It should amount to up to 5 million tons, three times greater than last year's harvest procurement.

A program of action aimed at assuring such a level of grain procurement was adopted. Nonetheless, imports remain an important part of the total grain balance sheet. The Foreign Trade Ministry is committed to taking the necessary actions to ensure these imports.

In the next point of the agenda, the Economic Committee Presidium discussed the plan for the further implementation of the construction of the chemical plant in Police. It was decided to undertake negotiations with France, which is participating in the plant's construction, in order to implement fully the investment project. Police is the main producer of fertilizers. Making the plant work to capacity will effectively allow a 3-million ton increase in grain production annually.

In the final point, mention was made of stepping up deliveries of domestically produced leather for the tanning industry. A decision was made to increase the procurement price of raw leathers. Ultimately this decision should lead to increased production of footwear.

JARUZELSKI, LEADERS ATTEND PEASANTS' DAY MEETING

LD300834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpt] In the Warsaw Polski Theater a meeting on the occasion of Peasants' Day, which falls today, was held on 29 May. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Edward Kowalczyk, Stanislaw Gucwa, Kazimierz Barcikowski and Stefan Olszowski attended. A speech to mark the occasion was delivered by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Barcikowski Addresses Meeting

LD291834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 May 82

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 29 May meeting in Warsaw's Polski Theater to celebrate Peasants' Day -- live]

[Text] We have gathered together, on the eve of Peasants' Day, the day of the peasants' and rural workers' movement. Over the past few days -- throughout the length and breadth of the country -- at thousands of gatherings, farmers and agricultural employees have been meeting with activists of the PZPR and the ZSL and of the rural organizations.

They are being called together by a common, supreme civic concern for the good of the countryside and the country, for the calm and secure existence of their own families and the socialist homeland. They will recall past times, the events in which they were participants and coauthors. They will talk about farming today, and the ways leading toward a better future. From an awareness of their own role there was born, and (?is) born today, the social action of farmers which is so necessary for our community and state.

From the thoughts and aspirations of workers and farmers, the organized political forces of working people were born. These have played a fundamental role in the transformations of our nation in the last century.

In the complicated historical process, the worker-peasant movement has confirmed its capability to creatively shape the fate of the nation, to raise the working people to positions which decide the character of the state and its people. This took place together with a development of programmatic thought, the drawing of conclusions from good and bad experiences accumulated in class struggle for the interests of working people, for people's power and for socialist construction. The idea of the workers and peasant alliance is a permanent achievement of this process.

The principle slogans of the peasant movement are contained in the July Manifesto, the programmatic document of the Polish revolution. They express the real strivings of peasants. It was possible to carry them into effect thanks to the support of the PZPR, which introduced them into its program.

At the same time, in the peasant movement itself, in the acute political struggle, with its Mikolajczyk faction, the question of coming out for or against socialist Poland, for or against alliance with the Soviet Union, was being decided.

The choice made then in favor of People's Poland had and still has fundamental significance. It guaranteed the lasting presence of the peasant movement in the political system of a people's state and enabled the political party to contribute its own achievements, to shape socioeconomic policy, in particular the agricultural policy. Periodically occurring complications in interparty relations cannot undermine the justified nature of this choice. On the other hand, they must make us inclined to shape the relations of cooperation in such a way that the leading role of the PZPR is implemented in alliance with the ZSL and that the ZSL should make its own independent partner-like contribution to the development of the state and its policy for the benefit of the countryside and all working people.

Our party, in close cooperation with the allied parties, considers this [word indistinct] as a foundation for the construction of national accord -- an important component in the Polish political system. The setting up of numerous social and economic organizations, even while there was still a bourgeois state which then permanently entered into the socio-economic life of the countryside and of the people's state testifies to the creative capacity of the peasants' movement in Poland.

One need only recall the entire system of agricultural organizations which at present are gathered under the central union of agricultural circles and organizations, the organization of agricultural cooperatives which is powerful today, in order to realize the extent of this achievement. We will support the further development of these organizations and we will shape their activity in such a way that they effectively provide services for agriculture and the inhabitants of the countryside; so that they will become an area of real social activity providing for the participation of the broadest masses of farmers in the management of joint matters.

The new law on cooperatives should create all the legal bases for this. The law on people's councils and local self-management, which is under preparation, creates conditions for the growth of self-management in dealing with local matters and reinforces the council's supervision of the implementation of general social tasks. This draft law will be made public in the immediate future and it will be submitted for general discussion, in order for it to be enriched by suggestions born of experience. Cooperation between the links of the PZPR and of the ZSL in the people's councils and the village self-managements and agricultural organizations is of enormous significance for shaping their work in the interest of the countryside and the whole of society.

It is impermissible for us to passively reconcile ourselves to uneconomical management, to the manifestations of profiteering, the disrespectful treatment of people, which still continues in the links which after all were appointed to serve the countryside and agriculture. Broadening the rights of self-management will serve to overcome negative phenomena and will shape high (?morale) in the employees of these organizations.

From its very beginning, the peasants' movement paved the way to progress in farm production, and cared for raising the level of agricultural culture. At that time it was a matter of raising the level of agriculture, of improving the living conditions of peasant families during the period of the greatest difficulties in purchasing agricultural products -- during a period when the disposition of [word indistinct] was highly unfavorable for agriculture.

In People's Poland, as a result of breaking through the prewar economic stagnation, as a result of industrialization, the demand for agricultural products rose steeply. We are faced with the difficult problem of satisfying the urban population's demand for food. Agriculture has a sure market for all its production, and its main concern remains that it should be increased on a scale which ensures that the public's food needs are well met. The question of ensuring Poland's food self-sufficiency becomes a goal which can and must be achieved. We cannot continue to base the food economy on costly -- and as is proved by the present situation -- illusive imports of fodder. The American sanctions against Poland are hitting agriculture with force and ruthlessness. We must never place ourselves in a similar situation again.

Thus it is no exaggeration when one declares that the matter of food production is the great civic obligation of farmers. But it is also a matter for the whole of society. The national economy must create the essential conditions for the growth of this production. We acknowledge this to be the supreme principle of the agricultural policy worked out by the PZPR and the ZSL. Action is being taken in industry in this spirit and it is yielding the first fruits -- although as yet they are insufficient. The joint agricultural policy presupposes a uniform treatment of all sectors of agriculture, assuring peasants' farms (?a permanent) place in the state's economic system.

The agricultural bills recently passed by the Sejm meet the farmers' expectations. They have been well received by the countryside. This is proved by, among other things, the increased interest in managing land. The joint agricultural policy guidelines have defined the principle of assuring the profitability of the whole of agricultural production. On the basis of that principle, the prices of the means of production and of agricultural products are being fixed. Despite the differing and often opposed opinions on the subject of price levels, no one denies that today a good farmer earns an income at a level commensurate with his work.

We all know however that in agriculture, more than anywhere else, the effects depend on people, on their knowledge, ability, and good management. Moreover, there is no reason to idealize the situation in Polish agriculture.

We continue to encounter farms in every village which are run badly and which produce at a very low level, therefore concern for a growth in agricultural culture still remains a topical and important task.

Agricultural experts and activists as well as the farmers themselves must help to break out of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. There is an extremely important role to be played by well-managed state farms and agricultural production cooperatives.

We rely very much on rural youth, on its ambitions, to shape the strength of agriculture to match modern concepts, to match the future. For many long years the countryside was stripped of its maturing youth, which passed on to work in the towns, and departed from agriculture. There is now a possibility for more [word indistinct] youth to stay in the countryside. We expect the Union of Rural Youth, and the Socialist Union of Polish Youth [as heard] will endeavor to ensure that the younger generation will contribute to the development of agriculture and the countryside. May they be guided by a desire for a modern countryside, with a high level of education and culture, and a just and worthy countryside.

We see the difficult living conditions of elderly farmers, and for this reason a new more favorable bill on annuities and other pensions for farmers is being prepared. We attach considerable importance to the stabilization of agricultural policy. We share the views of the farmers that only a good, invariable agricultural policy -- implemented consistently everywhere -- can bring successful results.

We remember the errors of the past, when the great arbitrariness of hasty, unthought-out decisions, and the [word indistinct] light-heartedness of their implementation, introduced a sense of uncertainty to agriculture and led to a loss of confidence in the state's policy.

Everyone who works in agriculture and who knows agriculture, must know that he will not be assessed according to his words and slogans, but according to his deeds, according to the effects of his work.

And in conclusion, an observation. In the months preceding the introduction of martial law, the opponents of socialism incited passions in agricultural circles. They attacked mercilessly -- without reckoning with the truth -- everything which had been done earlier. Very often these were people who had received from the state much more than other farmers; and they possessed more than sufficient means. The relentlessness of their criticism could be explained only by hostility toward history and the desire flowing from this to spit at everything.

Let us look calmly, with thorough deliberation, at what every farmer has done and achieved in the period of people's power, what he himself possesses, his relatives and neighbors. Every one of them put his own work into this; but also, he did it in conditions of calm and with a sense of security created by the people's state. I do not think we could have failed to live through this, both in relation to the past and to the future. [sentence as heard]

It is necessary to (?eliminate) what was and is bad. But let us not allow our own creative work to be cancelled. [applause]

AUTHORITIES BAN CAMERAMEN FROM VICTORY SQUARE

NC020924 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Polish authorities have banned photographers from taking pictures of Warsaw's Victory Square after a marble plaque was placed there clandestinely in memory of line miners killed under martial law. American TV camera crews notified of the ban yesterday after filming the memorial plaque Monday. The plaque, bearing the names of nine miners killed by police on December 16, three days after the government declared martial law, had been placed opposite the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier but was removed sometime Monday night.

ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSING ATTEMPTS INCREASING

LD010124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The Office of the Military Prosecutor of Krakow Garrison reported that there is an increase in the number of attempts of illegal border crossings, mainly on the border with Czechoslovakia. It was discovered that this kind of illegal act is committed mostly by young people. An overwhelming majority say they tried to get through to Austria or the FRG. Illegal border crossings are attempted individually and in groups. So far none of those who illegally crossed the border managed to get further than a dozen or so kilometres into Czechoslovakia.

STRIKE LEADER'S ARREST LIFTED FOR HEALTH REASONS

LD281900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1130 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] In connection with public interest for why the Warsaw Voivodship Court has not yet completed its proceedings in the Jan Jozef Lipski case, the Ministry of Justice press spokesman reports:

The case against Jan Jozef Lipski, in connection with charges that he and other people organized a strike after 13 December 1981, was scheduled to be held 5-7 January. However, it has been interrupted several times because of the defendant's poor health, as established by specialist physicians. Originally the court failed to see grounds in the physicians' reports to lift the defendents' provisional arrest, but did see grounds to exclude him from participating in court proceedings. The defendent has been sent to the Institute of Cardiology for examination.

The defense counsel recently submitted another motion to lift Jan Jozef Lipski's provisional arrest. This motion was based on his state of health and the necessity for him to go abroad to receive medical treatment from the physician who performed his heart operation in 1978. After consulting specialists the court recognized that the defendant's present state of health makes his participation in the case impossible, and that further detention could endanger his life. In this situation, the court lifted Jan Jozef Lipski's provisional detention. A passport will be issued to allow him to receive treatment. The court proceedings against Jan Jozef Lipski will be rescheduled following his recovery, when his personal participation in the proceedings will be possible.

WIFE OF KOR LEADER KURON RELEASED FROM PRISON

NC011902 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (AFP) -- The wife of dissident Jacek Kuron, one of the founders of the banned KOR Social Self-Defence Movement [as received], was provisionally released on Sunday after over five months in detention, sources said here today.

Grazyna Kuron, 42, was arrested with her husband. She was first held in a Warsaw prison, then transferred to the women's internment centre at Goldap, in north-east Poland near the Soviet frontier, then moved again to Darlowko, near the Baltic.

Mrs Kuron, who was ill, was released for treatment and was due to return to the camp at the end of this month. Friends who saw her after the release said she was planning to visit her husband and son, being held at Bialoleka prison in the Warsaw suburbs, but did not know if she would be given authorisation to do so. The friends said that Mrs Kuron was banned by authorities from making any statement.

Another dissident, Anka Kowalska, was also released for health reasons.

PARTY CONFERENCES DISCUSS PZPR DRAFT DOCUMENT

LD281550 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP) -- The Polish United Workers Party key draft documents is in for a major remake as indicated by motions arising from the ongoing Poland-wide debate in which the Polish communists point to ways of fortifying their organizations credibility and public confidence in their programme.

In their answers to the questions put in the headline of the draft declaration "What We Fight For, Where We Are Headed?" party members point up that the document and the related debate are equipping the party with an effective ideological and programmatic weapon on the Leninist principles.

In this sense they are looking to it as a key helping factor in building a national accord front of forces approving of socialism.

Reports on party conferences in Sieradz, Lublin and Lodz released today stressed that the declaration should be less slogan-wise and more specific on issues such as the safeguards against crises, Poland as a strong state of national accord led by the PUWP, long-range prospects for building socialism in Poland, and a programme of economic measures to resolve the crisis.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Milewski at Tarnobrzeg

LD010426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The problems of party activity for stabilization of the social atmosphere, growth of work discipline and observance of law and order, were the subject of the conference of the Tarnobrzeg PZPR Voivodship Committee. From the moment of declaration of martial law, work discipline clearly grew and work productivity improved. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, who was participating in the conference, said that martial law was introduced in the interest of the nation and the socialist state, against anarchists and counterrevolutionaries. Persons who come out against the normalization of life in our country, he stated, will be punished in accordance with laws in force, applied in the same way with respect to all citizens.

Kubiak Meets Student Aktiv

LD282246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] A meeting of student-members of the PZPR has been held at the PZPR Central Committee. The tasks facing the student party aktiv resulting from the situation in the student milieu and movement were discussed. Professor Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

In the speeches made at the meeting much attention was paid to the political situation in the student milieu and to the role of student members of the party in shaping the processes of normalization in colleges and universities.

Czechowicz Meets Youth

LD282326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday in Piotrkow Trybunalski to discuss the problems of young people, the role and tasks of the younger generation and cooperation between youth organizations and party organizations. Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Commission on Youth Affairs, participated in the meeting with members of the young generation.

The meeting, which was held during the run-up to the PZPR Central Committee plenary session on youth affairs, was an opportunity for an exchange of views and to precisely define the proposals which, in the opinion of the participants, should be reflected in the documents of the Central Committee plenum.

During the meeting, much attention was paid to the younger generation's prospects in the long term and the short term. (They are) closely linked with the situation in Poland.

REPORTAGE OF OTHER PARTIES LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Malinowski on Role of ZSL

LD291356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the folk feast, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and RZECZPOSPOLITA talk to Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Very important issues are touched upon in those talks: the activities of the ZSL, its place in the current political system, problems of Polish agriculture and the situation on the food market.

Our party, Roman Malinowski said, accepts the leading role of the PZPR in the state, the role which is performed jointly with the ZSL and the SD and the historical significance of the alliance between the workers and the farmers. However, it wishes to maintain its full independence and its partner-like position as an ally in executing authority in the country. I am aware of the fact that only then will it be able to represent the interests of the countryside and agriculture in an appropriate manner, to enjoy authority and respect in the rural environment and with the public, and to influence its development effectively in accordance with the interests of the farmers and with the real needs of the country.

This new nature of our peasants' party, Roman Malinowski continued, has been received with full understanding by the PZPR. The expression of the current nature of our cooperation is among other things, the joint guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium regarding the key problems of agriculture and food economy to which the ZSL contributed in an essential and original way.

We desire, the chairman of the ZSL continued, the members of the ZSL, together with the members of the PZPR and unaffiliated people to create a joint front of the forces acting for national accord, national rebirth and the strengthening of the socialist state.

Kowalczyk at Warsaw Conference

LD010500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The current political-organizational and socioeconomic tasks of the SD today were the subject of a conference of chairmen and secretaries of party voivodship committees, which took place in Warsaw. The conference was chaired by Edward Kowaldzyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee, deputy premier. During the discussion it was stressed that SD echelons must demonstrate special activity in undertaking initiatives which strive to satisfy local needs and to speed up the process of normalization in the country.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FULL FOOD RATIONS IN JUNE

LD011234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A PAP journalist has been informed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy that in June the food industry will provide the market with basic food items covered by the rational sale system at a level which will make it possible to cover the ration cards in full.

WOJTECKI DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL, FOOD PROGRAM

LD011418 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Jun 82

["On the Agricultural Development Program" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (PAP) -- Minister of Agricultural and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki said that the draft program for the development of the agricultural and food complex until 1990, which was preliminarily examined by the Council of Ministers, is aimed primarily at restoring the production equilibrium which was lost in the previous period, that it is aimed at eliminating disproportions between the growth of vegetable products and livestock products and the adaptation of the latter to the level of Polish fodder resources, which are supplemented by minimal imports only.

The potential production capacities of our agriculture of course are much greater than provided for by the program; however, even the most energetic work by the farmers is not enough to increase the harvest and livestock products. For this the necessary fertilizers, plant protection agents and water conservation, as well as agricultural technology, are needed.

For example, Polish industry will supply mineral fertilizers in the order of 214 kg per hectare of agricultural lands in 1985 alone, and about 250 kg per hectare in 1990. With this amount of fertilizer in the 5-year plan we can obtain an average harvest: grain crops at a level of 27-28 quintals per hectar and, in 1990, 30-31 quintals per hectare; sugar beet respectively 330 and 340 quintals per hectare; potatoes respectively 210 and 230 quintals per hectare; and oil-producing crops 21 quintals per hectare.

As concerns the use of chemical means of plant protection, which at present is at a level 10 times lower than in the developed European countries, the supplies planned by industry for 1985 will be at one-fifth of demand, and at one-third in 1990.

The provision of farms with machinery in Poland does not on average cost more than 16,000 per hectare of farmland, while it should reach about 40,000. Here however, it is planned to have greater opportunities to improve the equipping of agriculture, since the realization of the investment program for the Ursus tractor works is to be accelerated as is the expansion of works producing agricultural machinery.

Supplies of corresponding transportation means and of low-powered motor vehicles to replace horse-drawn transport will also be increased.

Another factor limiting the development of agricultural production is water supplies. There are another 3.5 million hectares of land, including 2.6 million hectares of plowland, in need of improvement. Apart from this, land-improvement installations on a minimum area of 120,000 to 150,000 hectares must be renovated annually.

All these factors, taking account of the fact that the use of every hectare of land will increase substantially, have allowed us to adopt the growth of agricultural production planned in the program, and also growth of consumption, which we consider realistic in the existing and foreseeable conditions, Minister J. Wojtecki said.

PAP REPORTS PLAN TO REDUCE GRAIN LOSSES

LD281150 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 28 May 82

[Summary] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP) -- There may be more than 1 million tons of grain in the country.

In the 1976-1980 period the yield of grain crops was on average 19.5 million tons a year. Last year's yield was somewhat higher but still insufficient. Annual purchases of grain abroad cost too much. For this reason efforts are being made already this year to increase the area on which grain crops are sown.

For a radical increase in yield it is necessary to have more artificial fertilizers; farms must be better equipped with machinery; drying installations need to be built, and so forth. So far, the country has too few funds for this. Therefore, we need to take advantage of possibilities which do not require big capital investments. So far considerable losses have been sustained in the production of grain. They are estimated at 4-5 percent of overall production. Part of these losses can be limited. Specialists believe that given more painstaking harvesting, better preparation of equipment and the perfecting of labor organization, losses during harvesting can be reduced by 600,000-700,000 tons. Only a small financial expenditure would be required for this purpose. The transportation of grain can also be rationalized if only in correctly determining the geography of haulage. This will save 40,000 tons, and perhaps even more of grain each year. Thus, the country could receive almost an extra 1 million tons of grain by limiting avoidable losses.

JARUZELSKI ORDERS CHECK OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

LD020914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] On orders of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, another check of housing construction will take place today at the same construction sites where checks were carried out last August in Warsaw, Lodz, Gdansk, Katowice, Piotrkow, Szczecin, Wroclaw and Krakow Voivodships. Last year's checks revealed many instances of idleness and negligence, poor organization, low working discipline and a waste of materials and equipment. As a result, many instructions of a technical and organizational nature have been issued.

The checks beginning today are intended to assess the extent to which the proposals and instructions issued last August have been implemented. The chief control inspector in the offices of the Council of Ministers has announced that the outcome of this special control will be made public.

DEPUTY PREMIER OZDOWSKI ADDRESSES SOCIAL WORKERS

LD010706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] It is not only on the economic, but also on the moral and social level that the regeneration of life in our country which is expected by the public must be achieved, said Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski during a meeting today with a group of a dozen or so social workers representing various institutions dealing with these complex issues.

The new social policy ought to further the achievement of this goal: Its foundations are to lie in the model and program for social care which is being prepared. This program, the deputy premier continued, must be characterized by serving man, and by the integration of the aid system into a uniform whole. During recent months the significance and scope of the action of social aid grew inordinately. He called for the functioning of social care to be streamlined.

JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PROFITEERING

LD241312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text]"The Law Against Profiteering" is the title of a TRYBUNA LUDU interview with Ministry of Justice First Deputy Tadeusz Skora.

More than 2,600 people were sentenced between 1 and 30 April this year for profiteering offenses. The majority are offenders with otherwise clear records and good reputations. As many as 67 percent of the offenders are employed in business.

In connection with the economic crisis, Minister Skora said that profiteering is further complicating the market situation, which is painfully affecting the community. The Ministry of Justice thinks that the general trend of sentencing speculators only with economic sanctions is not adequate since such sentences do not deter the speculators from continuing their business. Introducing steeper punishment for profiteering offenses, as endorsed in the Sejm by a bill on combatting speculation, seems to be justified, although it is only with difficulty that this paves the way in practice in the Administration of Justice.

MARXIST INSTITUTE DIRECTOR WIATR INTERVIEWED

PM271511 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 May 82 p 2

[PAP representative Ludwik Arendt interview with Prof Dr Jerzy Wiatr, director of the Institute for Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism: "For Party and Science" -- date and place not specified; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] A meeting of the Scientific Council of the PZPR Central Committee Institute for Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism was held recently. The council consists of 36 outstanding Polish Marxist scientists who represent the most important academic circles in the country. Against a background of intellectual and scientific life as a whole, the institute, which is a department of the PZPR Central Committee, plays a specific role as a research center -- it is both one of many social science centers and a unique center with no equivalent in any other sphere of scientific life.

What has determined this special character of the institute? This was the question put by a PAP representative to Prof Dr Jerzy Wiatr, director of the PZPR Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

[Answer] First of all, ours is an interdisciplinary center devoted to research in the sphere of basic Marxist-Leninist social sciences, that is, philosophy, sociology, political science and, to some extent, economic sciences. On the other hand, it is an institute devoted to studies whose objectives are not only scientific development and enrichment of theory but also the procurement of concrete and up-to-date analyses of rapidly changing social, economic and political realities in the country which directly serve to resolve current political and socioeconomic problems.

[Question] To whom are those analyses submitted?

[Answer] The PZPR leadership is the main recipient of the results of the institue's work in this sphere. It is its main but not its only recipient. In view of natural differences between problems dealt with, the experts' reports prepared by the institute are confidential to varying degrees. Those which are not confidential become part of information and scientific knowledge in the party and, on a broader scale, the community. Obviously, I refer to analyses which are published. However, a considerable proportion of the results of our studies is earmarked from the start for the party leadership and is in the nature of staff work for the Politburo or the Central Committee Secretariat.

[Question] So we have two clearly determined directions of activity. Does this mean that the institute's internal division into sections is a division into a theoretical and a practical section?

[Answer] Not at all. We take the view that a Marxist, party scientific worker cannot concern himself with the development of theory independently of practice. On the other hand, no work with a practical bias would be valuable if it were not backed by in-depth theoretical studies. Let me mention in passing a point which, it seems, is connected with your question: Since the institute is a department of the Central Committee, it is engaged in direct party work. Our scientists pay regular, prolonged visits to enterprises not merely as scientists. First of all they perform political duties there.

This connection with practical work is extremely valuable -- it makes it possible to understand problems much better. Any time "wasted" from the scientific viewpoint brings later advantages in the form of a concrete and realistic understanding of the events taking place in the country. This is yet another important characteristic of the institute in which the Marxist concept of connection between theory and practice finds a real, not superficial expression. However, going back to your question, I would like to say that the institute's activities are divided into three main spheres. In each of them we blend theory with studies and practical work.

[Question] What are these spheres?

[Answer] The first relates to the theoretical problems of socialist building, the second to party theory and to the political system, and the third to PZPR socioeconomic policy. Our three sections concern themselves with these three spheres, and it can be seen from this that the division has not been made along the lines of scientific discipline. This also represents a certain innovation in relation to the traditional type of organization of scientific institutes within the framework of the higher education system and the Academy of Sciences.

Within each section we deliberately mix people specializing in different problems and with various degrees of training as far as scientific disciplines are concerned, who nonetheless share similar interests. In addition to these three sections, the institute sets up ad hoc interenterprise study groups which concentrate their attention on some selected problems which are of special importance from the viewpoint of current party policy. We have two such teams at present -- one is studying problems relating to trade unions and the other state and party policy toward the church.

[Question] During a recent meeting of the Scientific Council the institute's duties to three different consumers -- the party as a whole, the party leadership and Polish science -- were discussed. What are your views on these matters?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to state that the institute is part of the PZPR's ideological and theoretical front and that within the front it strives to renew internally and to strengthen the party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles. The party's renewal and consolidation have many aspects. Obviously, many of them mainly relate to practical issues. However, there is also a number of issues connected with theory. Everybody will probably now agree that, in addition to other reasons, what caused the crisis was neglect and disregard of ideological and theoretical work in the party and, obviously, among the community as a whole.

The communist party, which takes the lead in building socialism, must not neglect its own intellectual and ideological image. In the past, genuine theoretical and intellectual work has only too often been supplanted by superficial and biased propaganda which embellished and glorified the practices current at that time. The party failed to impart to its members and supporters sufficient knowledge and intellectual power to enable them to deal independently with the difficult problems with which life confronted them. I have in mind here what was introduced into the party's ideological bloodstream rather than what was done in the scientific sphere itself with respect, for instance, to the publication of books and articles.

We must realize that, especially in the seventies, there was a huge gap between what a considerable number of Marxist intellectuals wrote and even published and what was known to party members and the party aktiv as well as to party supporters. Unfortunately, the party's ideological front was responsible for that gap. After all, you cannot blame a party member or activist for not getting hold of a book of which, for instance, only some 3,000-4,000 copies were published. The ideological front can be blamed for not making such books available to him and publicizing them at a time when it was popularizing on a large scale various superficial and trendentious publications which uncritically glorified the policy then pursued.

[Question] How does the institute conceive its participation in the party's renewal?

[Answer] We believe that it is not a question of repeating loudly and very enthusiastically some generally known slogans. It is necessary to recall and restate fundamental and always timely Marxist-Leninist principles and, at the same time, boldly and freely study and analyze present-day problems in order to ensure that work in the theoretical sphere enriches the party's ideological and intellectual life.

Only if this is done will work be a boring chore accepted with a greater or lesser feeling of -- I will use that word again -- boredom within the framework of mandatory training but become an authentic part of the party's interesting, important and rich intellectual life. This is a very essential task which the institute has to perform for the good of the party as a whole. Obviously it has no monopoly in this sphere, since all scientific Marxist party centers within the ideological front have the same duty to perform.

[Question] And what about the institute's duties with respect to the party leadership?

[Answer] As I have already mentioned, in that sphere the institute's main duty is to organize studies relating to the current situation and its likely development with a view to ensuring that correct decisions are adopted. This is also an extremely important task. I would like to say that the number and quality of the tasks assigned and questions put to us by the party leadership during the past 6 months, that is since I became head of the institute, have made me feel very optimistic with respect to the meaning of activities of this kind. A near-perfect relationship has been established in this sphere between the operational leadership, that is, the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, and the institute.

The party leadership expects from us original answers to original questions. No questions are put to us to which there are ready answers and which only await confirmation. On the contrary, bases are sought for the adoption of decisions as well thought out and as correct as possible. And if the institute has encountered any difficulties in this respect, they have been mainly due to the large number of tasks entrusted to it in this sphere as a result of intensive political activities in the country.

[Question] Could you give me some examples of the tasks entrusted by the party leadership to the institute?

[Answer] A number of expert reports have been connected with trade union issues, trade union activities in the past and possible variants in the structure of the trade union movement in the future, as well as with the views of specific social groups on those variants. The analysis of the views held by the community -- as well as by some of its most significant sections -- on certain specific problems has been a feature of the expert reports prepared by us. Our aim is to give an answer to the question "what solution would be the best?" Not from an abstract viewpoint but from a concrete, political viewpoint acceptable to the community. We have recently carried out analyses relating to the implementation of the concept of national accord, to prospects for an accord front and to the activities of citizens' committees for revival. We were the first institution to engage in research work in connection with those committees, since we began our work as soon as they were set up.

[Question] And what about the institute's activities for the benefit of science?

[Answer] May I make a general remark to begin with? We can observe difficult problems with respect to Polish science in connection with the offensive directed against Marxism and the political principles of people's state. Obviously, that offensive has not been restricted merely to the scientific sphere. We realize that it is apparent in various other sections of our community. However, it is of a special nature in the scientific sphere since the struggle in support of political and ideological trends and for people's minds is being waged in circles whose vocation it is to create ideas and express them on paper, in publications or, orally, in speeches to big audiences.

[Question] In addition to the issues which you have already mentioned, on what other issues is the institute now working?

[Answer] We are now, for instance, engaged in work connected with an analysis of the general laws and national conditions governing socialist building. This problem has often been discussed but, I believe, studied in insufficient depth. The institute studies these problems on the basis of both Polish materials and a comparative analysis of the process of socialist building in fraternal countries. We are also interested in the question of egalitarianism and social justice. The party Socioeconomic Policy Institute headed by Prof Leszek Gilejka has been paying considerable attention to those problems. We intend to organize toward the end of May yet another national conference on the subject.

These problems require very thorough studies both from the viewpoint of theoretical assumptions and from the viewpoint of political practice. Transformations within the political system represent another subject. Our political system is bound to change because it is a socialist system based on the ideological principles of Marx' and Engels' teaching which can, at the same time, adjust dynamically to changes taking place in the community and in its economy.

The institute has, furthermore, been engaged in a number of studies aimed at explaining the origins of the social conflicts which have occurred in the history of People's Poland.

[Question] You have said that the institute has no monopoly of scientific research into the theory and practice of party activities. However, many other centers, including the PZPR Central Committee Higher School of Social Sciences, deal with similar problems. Is there no danger that the same work could be duplicated?

[Answer] We would like to prevent this, among other things, by scrutinizing very closely work done by individual institutes and higher schools. As I have said, wherever it appears that studies of certain problems converge -- the study of crises, for instance, which are dealt with by bodies specially set up for this purpose, in this case the Central Committee commission -- the problem of integration and coordination can easily be resolved. However -- and I share your misgivings in this respect -- there are many other spheres of research whose scientists' thoughts cannot be collected because there is no central institution to do this.

[Ludwik Arendt] Thank you for the interview.

BUDAPEST INTERVIEWS MADEJ ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD292146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 29 May 82

[Interview by Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the Polish State Planning Commission, with correspondent Andras Domany -- date and place not specified; recorded. Madej answers in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Almost 5 months of the year has passed, about the same time since the introduction of martial law. What is the situation of the Polish economy today? Has it improved?

[Answer] The situation continues to be complicated and in the extraction industry production of coal, copper and sulfur has been continuously growing since early January. This is partly the result of the government's introduction last year of appropriate economic incentives for the miners. On the other hand, the state of emergency has created order and discipline. However, in the sector of the manufacturing industry, which is greatly dependent on the decreasing Western imports, production continues to decrease. We cannot fully utilize the capacities.

[Question] What can be done in these sectors to stop the decrease?

[Answer] We can act in two main directions. On one hand we try to use domestic substitute materials. Sometimes this cannot be done quickly because it sometimes requires complicated technological changes. On the other hand, we try to increase imports from the socialist countries. We have agreed with the fraternal countries that they will concentrate their deliveries in the first half of the year. This is realized. But I would like to firmly state that we shall not be in default and we shall be in an equal partnership. Our raw material deliveries are also ahead of schedule.

[Question] To my knowledge the joint utilization of certain unfinished investments was also discussed.

[Answer] We proposed to the socialist countries not only the continuation or utilization of unfinished investments, but the purchase of our imported but unused machines or the utilization of certain of our production installations. There are, for example, talks with Hungary concerning the production of color TV picture tubes. We made a number of proposals and now we expect the answers. As far as agriculture is concerned, that is also worth speaking about. In the first 4 months, the hog population has grown by 5 percent, the cattle stock by 2 percent. However, it depends on the yield if this increase will continue until the end of the year. Because of the restrictive measures introduced by the United States we do not get loans for purchasing corn and feedstuff and we do not have enough cash.

So it may happen that livestock breeding will have to be restricted. However, this would mean that less meat could be delivered to the shops and rations would have to be lowered. But this still has to be more thoroughly investigated. We shall do everything to minimize the decrease of livestock. As far as the market situation is concerned, the rationing system and the meat price rises in February have relatively balanced the market. There is enough butter, milk and eggs. The supply of industrial commodities is poor. There is a great problem with leather goods and footwear, because leather imports had to be restricted, too. In this respect we decided to give preference to children and young people. They grow, they must have new shoes. For adults there will be a shortage.

[Question] To return for a moment to the subject of meat. Several workers of large Warsaw factories have told me that meat is very expensive. They cannot buy even the quantity that their ration cards entitle them to. Incidentally they even sell these ration cards. And this is why the market looks more balanced.

[Answer] We raised the price of meat products considerably -- by 2-2 1/2 times. This created the elementary conditions for balancing the market. It is true not everybody buys at these prices even the quantity he is entitled to.

In the country as a whole, 8-10 percent of the ration is not used. But this applies mostly to the countryside, where people produce and store meat. This does not happen in large towns.

[Question] Not long ago you said in an interview that in the interest of solving the economic crisis exports must be given priority. But what can be exported in this situation, when domestic supply must not worsen and there are no imported raw materials?

[Answer] I did say that. Exports have to be treated preferentially because this is the source of foreign currency income. And we need currency to make machines and people work, those who are now standing idle because of the shortage of materials. What do we export? I have already said that coal, copper and sulfur are selling well. In exchange we import rubber, leather and cotton. And if by this we can give an impulse to the manufacturing industry, then we shall be able to export some of its products.

[Question] Early this year Poland began an economic reform. However, it is often asked whether it is possible to introduce reform in a crisis situation.

[Answer] In the opinion of some, the economic reform cannot be introduced because of the crisis situation. On the other hand, at one time others thought the reform unnecessary because everything was going well. In fact, some people prefer stagnation to innovation. There must be new relations between the enterprises, and between the enterprises and the directing bodies. For me, reform is indisputably necessary.

[Question] Yes, but many people criticize the government from the other side too, saying that the introduction of the reform is inconsistent, that too many old elements or methods have remained or seem to revive.

[Answer] Of course. You know this is always true. It can always be said that we are not consistent. But one has to count with the realities. For example, with external conditions, with the raw material problems, with the preparedness of the cadres. Maybe the rate of introduction of the reform will be slower than many would expect, but we must be very sober and patient. The period of law enactment is over, the real reform needs years.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON ECONOMY, MARTIAL LAW

LD290902 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 29 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (PAP) -- In an extensive article in TRYBUNA LUDU headlined "At Threshold of First Half-Year," Norbert Michta said, among other things:

"It does not take a great power of imagination to realise what turn things would have taken had it not been for the introduction of martial law by the Martial Council of National Redemption. A bloody civil war could have unleashed an international conflict."

"There is no exaggeration in the assertion that the Polish United Workers Party and the Martial Council for National Redemption extinguished the source of the third world war."

"An end has been put to anarchy and lawlessness, the rule of law and state of the citizens' security has been strengthened."

"In spite of sharp restrictions and economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the United States and also other Western states, contrary to their expectations the economy has not collapsed nor have we lost hope. With our own efforts, above all, but also with the help of the Soviet Union and other socialist states we are trying to solve the most knotty economic problems."

"Our nation has not lost the instinct of self-preservation and its overwhelming majority paid no heed to the fierce calls by foreign anti-communist propaganda centres to stage a strike on May 13 and stage opposition against the government and the party."

"But it would be naive to assume that the enemy has laid down arms and would not embark on fresh attempts to pit the society against its own state."

"At the threshold of the first half-year period since the declaration of martial law, embroiled in a sharp struggle against anti-socialist opposition in the country supported by international reactionary forces, we, as party members, are well aware of the scale of our responsibility but at the same time we are confident that step by step we shall regain the confidence of the working class," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

ARGUMENTY ATTACKS RECENT REVISIONIST HISTORY

AU281351 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 25 May 82 p 2

['AZ' commentary" "Conclusions From History"]

[Excerpt] Rather a lot has been said in the last months about history's role in forming social moods.

Blatant examples of manipulating historical facts and downright adulteration were not foreign to the lives of Poles during the period of renewal. These particularly concerned such matters as the interwar period and Polish-Soviet relations.

Numerous memoranda, memoirs and stories by "reliable witnesses" delivered in many editions caused a lot of harm, especially to young people, to whom schools had also not given the right facts about what went on a few years earlier.

Ryszard Nazarewicz writes about this problem in ARGUMENTY in an article entitled "Presenting False History." We read in this article: "The clash of counterrevolutionary forces against the Polish community's historical knowledge, particulary that of the young people, was carried out in the following ways. First -- part of the legally published press (not only Solidarity's), undertook this activity. Its columns were used more and more for this purpose. Second -- by means of mass production, usually reproduction, of various publications with anticommunist and anti-Soviet contents. Many different kinds of publications like these have arisen in the West since the war, mainly among reactionary Polish communities. They range from primitive provocative propaganda lampoons like Jozef Swiatlo's brochure, through pseudo-scholarly articles by one Natalia Naruszewicz, to serious works, such as Wladyslaw Pobog-Malinowski's three-volue 'The Most Recent Political History of Poland.' What has accumulated abroad over several decades was reproduced over a dozen months or so in various illegal or semilegal publications and was distributed throughout the country, mainly with the help of the propaganda apparatus of Solidarity and the Independent Students Association.

"It should be stressed that although these publications were included among those prohibited, historians interested in historical problems like these had generally known about them for a long time. Some historicans, especially Marxists, had opposed the biased interpretations contained in them for many years, and revealed the distortions and concealments within them. Nevertheless, it was often made more difficult to discuss things in more concrete terms, especially in the columns of the press, through fear of publicizing reactionary authors and their views in this way..."

The problem pointed out by Ryszard Nazarewicz should reveal the necessity of making changes in education today and the necessity for different work by the mass media.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU011050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 82 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "The Vienna Talks"]

[Text] PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski writes: In Vienna on Thursday the 306th plenary meeting of the seven socialist countries and 12 NATO countries taking part in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe took place.

Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, chairman of the Polish delegation, gave a speech.

He said that the socialist countries' constructive stance submitted in a draft agreement on 18 February has still not been reciprocated by the West. Yet joint work on this constructive text would be the most effective way of overcoming existing differences.

Ambassador Przygodzki criticized the West's view that a start on formulating a first agreement should depend on an earlier marriage of views on how to solve such thorny issues as the problem of military data, and reminded everyone that by adopting the Western idea of collectiveness, the socialist countries have significantly modified their stance toward the fact that all the direct participants should not increase their numerical armed strength while the first agreement is in force.

The socialist countries have also taken into account Western views that the direct participants in the talks should place themselves under an obligation to reduce their land forces in the second stage on the basis of only one criterion. That is why neither the size of the second stage reductions that individual countries should carry out in their forces, nor the time and forms of these reductions have been defined in the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries. The socialist countries have also opposed the views of the West as to how equal collective numerical ceilings for armed forces, which are to be established after the two stages in reductions, will function.

Ambassador Przygodzki stressed that the socialist countries have achieved a lot to bring together the stances of both sides, but real progress cannot be achieved if only one side practically demonstrates its desire to find solutions by compromise. Poland believes that a positive result in the Vienna talks should have enormous significance in strengthening peace and commencing the process of real disarmament on our continent.

The spokesman for the West presented once more the stance of the NATO countries concerning the Vienna disarmament talks. This stance has not changed for a long time. As we have reported many times, the West is making the reaching of an agreement on numerical strength and the acceptance of the so-called accompanying measures proposed by the NATO delegation a condition for its accepting the agreement.

DAILY VIEWS ECONOMIC TIES WITH WEST BERLIN

LD250910 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 25 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May (PAP) -- Under the headline "West Berlin-Poland: Good Economic Partner", ZYCIE WARSZAWY brings a dispatch from West Berlin in which it says, inter alia:

"West Berlin, doomed to import and export, with its well developed industry and absorptive market is a valuable trade and economic partner, also for Poland, which lies less than [figure indistinct] km away from Berlin.

"Among the socialist states, not counting the GDR, Poland is the biggest exporter to West Berlin. Among other things, Polish contractors are building gas reservoirs in West Berlin.

"There exist large possibilities for cooperation in the field of trade and industrial coproduction. Polish coal deliveries can be substantially expanded using the waterway transport links between Upper Silesia and Berlin. Various forms of cooperation at a higher level can be started, including production of goods in Poland using material and components supplied by West Berlin partners," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

MINISTRY REPORTS TRADE TALKS HELD IN COPENHAGEN

LD291806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Trade reports that Polish-Danish talks have taken place in Copenhagen within the working group on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation set up by the inter-governmental joint commission. The two sides discussed the present status and development prospects of Polish-Danish economic, industrial and technological cooperation, as well as the prospects for the development of trade. Possible ways to stimulate and facilitate trade between firms and enterprises from both countries, including third markets, were also analyzed.

The Polish side affirmed its interest in delivering the traditional quotas of coal to Denmark in accordance with the current needs of the Danish power industry. The hosts heard with interest the report on the introduction of the economic reform in Poland, the conditions created by the Polish Government for a high extraction of coal and other raw materials, the consolidation of work discipline and the stabilization of the economy.

The Polish delegation also conducted talks with representatives of the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of the Power Industry [as heard] and Danish economic circles. The two sides signed a protocol containing the proposals of both sides for further economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation for the current and the coming years.

RESTORATION OF FOREIGN, DOMESTIC FLIGHTS REPORTED

LD282140 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP) -- The progressing normalization of life in Poland finds reflection in, among other things, restoration of regular air connections. The West German Lufthansa plans to schedule a second weekly flight to Warsaw as of 2 June. Three days later the LOT Polish airlines will also open a second weekly connection between Warsaw and Frankfurt on the main. Starting on 14 June regular flights between Warsaw and Lyon will be resumed. The number of domestic air connections will also increase in the near future. Domestic air fares are to go up by 4 to 15 percent.

BREIFS

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR -- State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski today received in audience at the Belweder Palace the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Brazilian Federal Republic, Armindo Branco Mendes Cadaxa, who presented his credentials. Subsequently the ambassador was received in a private audience by the State Council chairman. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 May 82 LD]

NEW NEPALESE AMBASSADOR -- Ambassador Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal to Poland today presented his credentials to the president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. After the ceremony the ambassador was received in private audience by Henryk Jablonski. Also today the ambassador of Nepal paid a courtesy call to the minister for foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek. In connection with the assumption of his term of office Ambassador Narendra Bikram Shah laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 28 May 82 LD]

NO SWEDISH WORK PERMITS -- It has been announced in Stockholm that this year no permits will be granted to Polish citizens to undertake work in Sweden during the holiday period. This applies to students too. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 28 May 82 LD]

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS EXPANDED PLENUM 1 JUN

Ceausescu Speaks

AU011333 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the proceedings of the expanded RCP Central Committee plenum at the Romanian Athenee concert hall. At the proposal of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the plenum unanimously adopted the following point on the agenda: the current stage of of building socialism in our country, the theoretical and ideological problems, and the party's educational-political activity.

Together with members and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee, the proceedings of the expanded plenum is attended by 360 guests -- cadres which are carrying out their activity in party organizations and bodies, in mass and civic bodies and the economy, and in the field of educational-political and cultural work, in scientific research, education, press and radio-television.

Welcomed with lively and loud applause, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor in the first part of the expanded plenum and made an extensive speech. Defining in a scientific manner the stages traveled by the Romanian society and clearly formulating future guidelines and tasks, the extensive speech by the party secretary general was received with deep satisfaction and complete approval by all those present and was repeatedly marked by enthusiastic applause and cheers, thus constituting a program document of inestimable theoretic and practical value for communists' activity and that of all our country's citizens aimed at implementing the lofty target set forth in the party program and the 12th party congress decisions -- the construction of socialism and communism on Romanian soil.

At the end of the speech, the participants in the plenum gave long ovations to the RCP -- the representative of the vital aspirations of our nation and the leading political force of our socialist society -- and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who is devoting all his efforts and work energy to the fatherland's constant flourishing in complete freedom and independence and to the well-being and happiness of the Romanian people and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

They reasserted the resolute determination of the workers class, the peasantry and intelligentsia and all working people -- Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities -- to follow and resolutely implement our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy which is highly in keeping with our people's basic interests and aspirations.

The plenum proceedings continue.

Afternoon Session

AU011855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 1, in the afternoon, the proceedings of the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, continued with general debates. Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party leadership took the floor. The proceedings continue.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU311546 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, who is leading a delegation on a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Romanian Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Ion Tesu, and USSR Ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Drozdenko.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes for health and success on behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Soviet minister also expressed profound thanks for being received and for the opportunity given him to visit Romania and to become personally acquainted with the Romanian people's progress in developing agriculture and other socioeconomic branches.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed gratitude for the wishes conveyed, and in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov.

During their meeting, the sides expressed satisfaction with the manysided and fruitful development of Romanian-Soviet relations in many areas. Along this line they emphasized the positive bilateral cooperation in agriculture, and expressed the view that favorable conditions exist for further expanding and deepening it. Both sides expressed the desire to identify new areas of cooperation in this important sector by efficiently capitalizing on the agricultural, technological and research potential of the two countries, thus contributing to the agricultural advance and the general socioeconomic development of Romania and the USSR. The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

OPREA RECEIVES CHINESE ENERGY EXPERTS ON 31 MAY

AU311837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 31 May (AGERPRES) -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on Monday, May 31, a delegation of experts from the People's Republic of China led by Li Peng, first deputy minister of power and water conservancy, now on a visit to Romania. During the interview, stress was laid with satisfaction on the good relations of friendship and economic collaboration established between the two countries and peoples, relations which develop on multiple planes, in keeping with the decisions and understandings covenanted at top level. In the same context, questions were approached concerning the possibilities of developing industrial and technological cooperation in the field of energy. The interview was attended by Trandafir Cocarla, minister of electric power.

Review of Visit

AU011054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Over May 20-June 1st, a delegation of experts from the People's Republic of China, led by Li Peng, first deputy minister of power and water conservancy, paid a fact-finding and swap of experience visit to Romania. The delegation had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Electric Energy, the Ministry of Machine-Building and the National Council of Waters, during which possibilities of cooperation in domains of mutual interest were discussed. The Chinese experts visited the Iron Gates hydropower and navigation system, power stations, the national power dispatcher, the Institute of Power Research and Modernizations, machine-building enterprises in Bucharest and in the country.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MAYOR OF AMMAN

AU281655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Isam al-Ajlowni), mayor of the city of Amman, who is heading a delegation on a visit to our country.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Gheorghe Pana, general mayor of Bucharest. Dr Nasir ad-Din al-Batayinah, ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Bucharest, was also present.

The Amman mayor expressed full gratitude for this reception and said he has the pleasant mission of extending to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings on behalf of His Majesty King Husayn, as well as best wishes for the Romanian people's happiness and well-being. Thanking the guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu extended to the Hashemite Sovereign King Husayn best wishes for personal health and happiness, as well as wishes for the friendly Jordanian people's peace and prosperity.

During the meeting, the sides pointed out the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Jordan and stressed the role of Romanian-Jordanian meetings and talks at a high level for developing this cooperation. In this respect, they emphasized the importance of developing Romanian-Jordanian relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other fields and, in this framework, the ties of friendship between the capital cities of the two countries for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The sides also discussed certain international issues, particularly the Middle East situation. They stressed the need to continue efforts to attain an overall, just and lasting solution of the conflict in that area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; reestablishing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to their own independent state; and creating a lasting peace in that area.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Bucharest-Amman Protocol

AU281849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 28 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 28, during the Romanian visit paid by a delegation of Amman, a protocol was signed in Bucharest, for the establishment of direct relations of friendship and collaboration between the capital cities of Romania and Jordan.

The document, signed by Gheorghe Pana, mayor general of the Romanian capital, and by (Isam al-Ajlowni), mayor of Amman, aims at the promotion of economic, cultural, technical, tourist, scientific and social exchanges in view of better mutual knowledge and understanding among the citizens in the two municipalities, of expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Jordanian people.

TALKS BEGIN WITH JORDANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU311839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 31 May (AGERPRES) -- The talks started in Bucharest on May 31 between Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, and Bahjat at-Huni, president of the Senate of Jordan, who arrived in Romania the same day at head of a parliamentary delegation.

Both sides highlighted the good relations between Romania and Jordan, emphasizing the importance of the understanding convenanted at top level for the consolidation and deepening of the Romanian-Jordanian relations of cooperation on a political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural plane. Likewise, views were exchanged on the organization, activity and concerns of the two legislative fora, with emphasis on their contribution to the expansion and diversification of bilateral collaboration.

The importance was also underscored of enhancing the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians to the settlement of the questions confronting mankind and, primarily, to the creation of a climate of detente, collaboration and peace in the world.

DELEGATION OF PALESTINIAN JOURNALISTS VISITS

AU171820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 17 May (AGERPRES) -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on Monday a delegation of Palestinian journalists led by (Yahia Yakhlef), secretary-general of the Palestinian Journalists and Writers' Union, that are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Journalists' Council.

The guest requested that cordial and friendly greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, just as wishes of prosperity and new successes to the friendly Romanian people.

Cordial greetings and best wishes of good health, of ever greater successes in his activity were conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat from President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of full success to the friendly Palestinian people in attaining its ideal of a free life in an independent national state of its own.

During the talk on the occasion, stress was laid on the significance of collaboration between the Romanian and the Palestinian journalists for better mutual acquaintance, for the promotion of friendship and productive cooperation between them.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ENDS VISIT TO EGYPT

AU291443 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (AGERPRES) -- The official visit paid by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, to the Arab Republic of Egypt, concluded on May 28. During the talks with the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, views were exchanged on the stage of bilateral relations, on their further development and especially on the development of the economic relations between the two countries, in the spirit of the summit meetings and understandings.

At the same time, the two ministers thoroughly discussed the international situation. In that context, they discussed the ways of entrenching a global peace in the Middle East, the political settlement of all states of conflict and war in other regions of the world, the impending special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as questions regarding the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the developing countries in the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international evonomic order.

The Romanian minister presented Romania's stand on the problems of security and cooperation on the European Continent, the halting of emplacement of further intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the existing ones, the achievement of new relations on the European Continent by eliminating for good the nuclear weapons, all arms, the importance Romania attaches to the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference so that there may be reached the calling of a conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe, and ensured continuity to the process initiated in Helsinki.

Stressing the importance of improving the collaboration between the two countries, in the international arena, for a policy of peace, detente and observance of all peoples' national independence, the Egyptian foreign minister accepted the invitation addressed to him to pay an official visit to Romania.

ANDREI CONFERS WITH PAPANDREOU IN ATHENS

AU291800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Athens, 29 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 29, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, in Athens. The Romanian minister conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking, the Greek premier asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute of esteem and friendship alongside best wishes, and evoked with great satisfaction the talks he had had with the Romanian head of state during the latter's recent Greek visit.

During the interview the sides discussed problems related to the Romanian-Hellenic relations, the economic collaboration in particular, in the spirit of the agreements reached during the summit visit. At the same time, the sides exchanged opinions on certain international problems, stress falling on the strengthening of peace, security and good neighbourliness in the Balkans.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GDR DEFENSE MINISTER 28 MAY

AU281659 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, today received Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, who has paid a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by the following comrades: Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Col Gen Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Lt Gen Victor Stanculescu, deputy minister of national defense; and Maj Gen Ilie Ceausescu, deputy secretary of the Higher Army Political Council.

For the GDR, the meeting was attended by Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of technology and weapons; Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command; Lt Gen Horst Bruenner, deputy chief of the Army's Main Political Administration; and Vice Admiral Gustav Hesse, deputy chief of the People's Navy. Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

On this occasion the GDR minister of national defense extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu most cordial greetings and wishes for personal health, happiness and success in his activity as head of the Romanian party and state on behalf of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The guest also expressed full gratitude for this reception and for the opportunity to visit Romania and become acquainted with certain outstanding achievements of the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

Thanking the guest for the greetings conveyed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, conveyed to Comrade Erich Honecker warm greetings and wishes for good health and success in his activity, as well as wishes for new success to the GDR people in the comprehensive development of their fatherland.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense, the Tudor Vladimirescu Order, first class. This order was awarded to the GDR guest by presidential decree as a symbol of the good relations existing between our countries, parties and peoples. The GDR minister of national defense warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for this high distinction and stressed that he considers it a sign of particular appreciation for the activity of the SED, the GDR and the GDR people.

During the talks which followed, the sides pointed out the good, friendly relations between the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries which are developing in accordance with agreements reached during meetings and talks at the highest level. They also emphasized the joint determination of Romania and the GDR to cooperate actively at the international level to resolve the problems facing the peoples of Europe and the world over; to attain effective measures of military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear, in Europe and throughout the world; and to promote international understanding and peace.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

ADN Report

LD281652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 28 May (ADN) -- Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, was received today by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the end of an official visit by the GDR delegation.

Nicolae Ceausescu informed the GDR defense minister about the work of the Romanian people in fulfilling the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress on the all-round development of an advanced socialist society. Minister Hoffman paid tribute to the achievements of the Romanian people in industry and agriculture and to the strengthening of its army. He spoke of the tasks which are currently being solved by the GDR workers.

During the talk the two sides underlined the importance of the visit by the GDR military delegation. The talks and the exchange of experience will lead to further deepening cooperation between the Armed Forces of the GDR and Romania within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, and to the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. Aspects of the current international situation were also discussed and the need for joint efforts of the socialist countries in the construction of socialism and in the struggle to preserve peace was underlined. The need to ensure the defense power of the socialist countries must always to be given due attention.

Hoffmann Departs

AU010928 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 May 82 p 5

[Text] The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, who paid an official visit to our country, left Bucharest on Friday afternoon. The GDR guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the socialist republic of Romania, and by generals and high-ranking officers. Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to our country; Col Joachim Schroeter, GDR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest; and members of the embassy staff were also present.

ELENA CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SCIENCE COUNCIL

AU281953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 28 May (AGERPRES) -- Under the chairmanship of Acad. Elena Ceausescu D. Eng., member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, the plenary meeting of the National Council for Science and Technology took place in Bucharest, on May 28.

The plenary meeting analyzed how the plan of scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress for 1981 was carried out, the fulfilment of the plan for this year, the preparations for the elaboration and fulfilment of the plan for 1983 and of the programmes for the present five-year plan.

Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology presented within the proceedings the report of the Executive Bureau of the National Council for Science and Technology, a synthesis of the activity carried out in 1981 in scientific research, technological development and promotion of technical progress in Romania.

At the end of the proceedings of the plenary meeting, Acad. Elena Ceausescu D. Eng. took the floor who assessed the debate in the plenum to have been a comprehensive analysis of the way science and technology fulfill their tasks as part of the state plan and the scientific research and technological development programme adopted by the Twelfth RCP Congress. The discussions evinced the progress made and valuable experience in particular fields of research. But they also showed the shortcomings especially in the introduction of technical progress. A number of proposals were made for the further improvement of work.

She said the plenary meeting would give an impetus to the efforts made by researchers and designers to make science and technology make a greater contribution to the development and modernization of production, to the implementation of the economic and social development programme of the country set by the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Stressing that the RCP and the Romanian state are permanently concerned to provide constantly better conditions for scientific and technical research activity in Romania, for work in this field to be in step with the more and more complex requirements of the development of the Romanian society at present and in the long range, Elena Ceausescu asked the workers in research and design to do their utmost and use to the full and as best as possible the facilities and take advantage of the remarkable research staff potential of the Romanian institutes. The outstanding goals we have to attain in this period, the tasks set by the party to achieve a new, higher quality, in all fields of socialist construction -- in industry, agriculture and transport -- require an intensification of the efforts for a substantially greater contribution of science and technolgoy to the economic and social activity as a whole she said.

Reminding the great significance that the development of the domestic raw materials and energy base has, and the need to recover raw and subsidiary materials and energy, Elena Ceausescu showed that stress should be laid on cutting down on raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy consumptions, on the reconsideration of the products and technologies that are big consumers of such resources.

She insisted on the need for scientific research and technological engineering institutes to make a greater contribution to the introduction into the economy of certain raw materials deposits, to the use of lean deposits. She showed that new technologies ought to be developed conducive to a better utilization of the raw and subsidiary materials. At the same time, Elena Ceausescu asked that research and engineering should play a firmer role in setting and generalizing the application of energy-recovery solutions especially in the industries that are big energy and fuel consumers. Referring to the practical use of the new and renewable sources of energy -- the sun, the wind, the tides, biomass, geothermal energy and others, Elena Ceausescu showed that research and engineering ought to speed up work on improving the solutions found so far to use to advantage these sources, particularly for the country's energy production, for industrial uses in economic conditions.

In consideration of the growing tasks of the nuclear programme -- she showed -- research and engineering activities should be redimensioned and speeded up to ensure a substantially higher assimilation by the domestic industry of the nuclear power plant materials and equipment.

Scientific research, Elena Ceausescu said must make its most active contribution to lowering energy consumption by at least 20 per cent and raising to 50 per cent the share of the recovered and reused raw and subsidiary materials.

Underscoring the outstanding tasks of scientific research and technological development in agriculture and food industry, she pointed to the need for greater efforts to be made to develop new high-yield plant varieties and animal breeds, new high-performance farm machinery and equipment and to find new protein resources and process them highly.

Next Elena Ceausescu said: "In the current international circumstances we must more than at any other time rely on our own to achieve that research should work out and suggest long-range solutions that can help minimize our dependence on the imports of raw and subsidiary materials and energy. This year and the next, research should concentrate particularly on the assimilation of products, materials, equipment and devices that are still being imported. We have everything in place so that we may fulfill our tasks and it is our duty to use these conditions as best as we can. There is no technical or technological problem our researchers, engineers and experts cannot solve, and this is the way we must take most firmly.

Then Elena Ceausescu concentrated on the tasks of the National Council for Science and Technology and of its Executive Bureau. The Executive Bureau of the National Council for Science and Technology, the management of the relevant central institutes ought to improve their style of work substantially, take a direct part in the work going on in research and production units, in the political life of the collectivities, of the party, mass and public organizations, have intimate knowledge of the problems, of the life and work concerns of each collectivity, directly contribute to their solution, mobilize the working people to fulfill the scientific research and technological development plan tasks, ensure the introduction into production of the results of research work at a high quality and economic efficiency standard.

Concluding, Elena Ceausescu expressed her belief that the scientists and researchers in Romania would do their best to increase their contribution to the country's economic and social development. The participants in the plenary meeting adopted the text of a telegram to the RCP secretary general, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Chairs Scientists Meeting

AU291824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 29 May (AGERPRES) -- A meeting of the Executive Bureau of the "Scientists and Peace" Romanian National Committee was held on May 29 under the chairmanship of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, chairman of the "Scientists and Peace" Romanian National Committee.

During the meeting, an account was read of the activity carried out by the "Scientists and Peace" Romanian National Committee since its foundation until now. Expressing the Romanian scientists' will of peace, the fact was highlighted that the national committee organized over this period a series of actions at home and abroad to mobilize all those who carry on activity in the field of science and technology for a more active participation in the struggle for safeguarding the peoples' fundamental right to life and peace, to a free and dignified existence.

The committee debated then and approved the plan of activity of the National Committee "Scientists and Peace" for the second half of 1982 and for 1983. The plan stipulates intensified activity of the national committee, through the organization of actions for the mobilization of the scientists, of the youth in the carrying through of the peace policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state.

It envisages the development of the committee's collaboration with foreign scientific organizations and persons in the struggle for peace and disarmament, the participation in the organization of the "International Youth Year", as well as in other actions for peace and disarmament.

At the same time, it was considered that the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace" should intensify the activities of the kind of the numerous conferences, symposia, round table conferences which aimed at setting concrete objectives by which the Romanian scientists can make their specific contribution to the carrying through of the party policy of promoting international peace, disarmament and cooperation.

In concluding the meeting Elena Ceausescu considered that the planned actions would give an ever stronger expression to the wish of the Romanian scientists', of the whole Romanian people for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament above all, for the promotion of the firm peace and collaboration policy of the RCP and Romanian state.

ROMANIAN-GDR ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU141837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the tenth session of the joint governmental commission of economic and technical collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic concluded in Bucharest on Friday, May 14.

The two delegations highlighted with satisfaction that their bilateral economic relations developed steadily on multiple planes in keeping with the understandings reached and orientations traced during the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The commission agreed upon corresponding measures to finalize new actions of collaboration and cooperation in the fields of machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, fine mechanics and optics, electronics and electrical engineering, as well as in other branches of mutual interest. At the same time, palpable modalities were set conducive to the development and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges.

The actions and measures covenanted were enshrined in the protocol of the session signed at the end of the proceedings by the commission's co-chairmen, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

Weiss-Ceausescu Meeting

LD141428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1251 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 14 May (ADN) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, today received Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is in Bucharest for the 10th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Romania. Gerhard Weiss conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

During the friendly talk it was noted with satisfaction that bilateral economic cooperation, specialization and trade has steadily developed and deepened. This has expanded the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest in 1980.

On the basis of the long-term program for the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreed last year, specific parts of the program for the metallurgical and chemical industries, electrotechnics and electronics and some important engineering sectors were signed.

SERBIAN LC ELECTS LEADERS, CONCLUDES CONGRESS

CC Members Listed

LD291918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates to the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists elected 1,547 members to the new Central Committee. They are:

Jon Ardeljan, Milomir Arsenijevic, Dr Aseme Agaj, Svetlana Acimov,

Radmila Bajic, Momcilo Baljak, Ismailj Berisa, Milorad Bisic, Nada Blagojevic, Asim Bljuta, Svetislav Bozic, Rados Bojovic, Djro Brdar, Milenko Brzak, Jelica Brlja, Ratko Butulija,

Momcilo Vicentijevic, Milojko Vjestica, Milica Vladic, Radmila Vojinovic, Katica Vrabel, Veljko Vranes, Josip Vujkovic, Milan Vukos,

Milovan Gavrilovic, Ljubivoje Gajic, Spiro Galovic, Radisa Gacic, Bebih Gasi, Aleksandar Gogic, Olga Grubisa,

Antun Dajc, Jovan Dejanovic, Dr Jovan Deretic, Predrag Dimitrijevic, Krcun Dragovic, Dragoljub Dragosan, Dusanka Dukic, Ali Djakoli, Bogoljub Djordjevic, Radica Djuric, Radovan Djuricic,

Karolj Erdelji, Lenka Ecim,

Petar Zivadinovic, Svetomir Zikic, Marija Zvekic-Miskolci, Miroslav Zdravkovic,

Desa Ivakovic, Branislav Ikonic, Rajko Ilic, Zecir Imami,

Vesna Janic, Daut Jasanica, Dr Desimir Jevtic, Predrag Jeremic, Nerandza Jovanov, Aleksandar Jovanovic, Nemanja Jovanovic, Nikola Jovanovic, Milorad Jovicic,

Jaroslav Kobar, Arsa Kovacevic, Sreta Kovacevic, Janos Konc, Kila Korugic, Milan Kosanovic, Boris Kostadinov, Kila Kostic, Petar Kostic, Dusan Kocoljevac, Stevan Krstic, Pavle Krtenic,

Jovan Lazarevic, Jovan Lakicevic, Svetomir Lalovic, Ljubisav Lilac, Vukasin Loncar, Nikola Ljubicic,

Marija Maricic, Dragan Markovic, Lidija Markovic, Zoran Matkovic, Nazmi Mikulovci, Ivan Milankov, Milan Milenkovic, Ljubica Miletic, Miloje Milovanovic, Milutin Milosevic, Slobodanka Milosevic, Slobodan Milosevic, Branko Mirkovic, Aleksandar Mitrovic, Zarko Mitrovic, Vilmos Molnar, Milovan Nedeljkovic,

Bozana Nesic, Vinka Nesic, Milorad Nikolic, Dr Srecko Nikolic,

Borislav Obadzic, Dr Marijana Pajvancic, Alkesandar Pajevic, Radovan Pantovic, Vladimir Paunovic, Janko Pejanovic, Milenko Petrovic, Branko Pesic, Mileva Planojevic, Mirko Popovic, Svetislav Popovic, Salih Pristevac,

Milan Radic, Slavica Radic, Miodrag Radovanovic, Zika Radojlovic, Bogdan Radojcic, Dragoljub Radojcic, Dr Slobodan Radoman, Rade Rakonjac, Nadezda Ristic, Milka Rodic, Miladin Rudnjanin,

Dragoslava Sabljic, Sinan Sahiti, Zivan Svircevic, Aslan Skenderi, Danica Simovic, Zoran Sokolovic, Ivan Stambolic, Marica Stamenkovic, Bozidar Stankovic, Nevena Stanojevic, Radisav Stanojevic, Radoje Stefanovic, Dr Svetislav Stojakov, Stana Stojiljkovic, Slavka Stojcic,

Dr Rajko Tanaskovic, Dragan Tomic, Verica Trajkovic, Dr Bogdan Trifunovic,

Kasim Cena, Vojin Filipovic, Novica Filipovic, Sinan Hasani, Halil Hadzimurtezic, Radivoj Cveticanin, Jakup Cucala, Predrag Cuckic, Dusan Ckrebic, Nikola Sainovic, Dr Jozef Setalo, Dragoljub Sicic.

CC President, Presidium

LD291950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Immediately after the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists congress ended, the first sessions of the newly elected Serbian League of Communist Central Committee, Commission for Statutory Questions and Supervisory Commission were held. At these sessions Dusan Ckrebic was elected by public vote as president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee with a 1-year mandate. Velimir Matic was elected president of the Commission for Statutory Questions and Zivorad Jakovljevic, president of the Supervisory Commission of the Serbian League of Communists.

The Central Committee session was opened by the outgoing president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic. It then elected, by senior vote, the following Presidium: Dusan Ckrebic, Radisa Gacic, Momcilo Baljak, Momcilo Vicentijevic, Spiro Galovic, Dr Jovan Deretic, Marko Djuricin, Petar Kostic, Dr Vukasin Loncar, Nikola Ljubicic, Nazmi Mikulovci, Slobodan Milosevic, Zivorad Misic, Borislav Obadzic, Zika Radojlovic, Sinan Hasani, Ivan Stambolic, Marica Stamenkovic and Dr Bogdan Trifunovic.

The Presidium elected Radisa Gacic secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year mandate. The following were elected executive secretaries:

Krcun Dragovic, Petar Zivadinvoic, Jovan Lakicevic, Ljubisav Lilic, Mila Korguic, Tomislav Mladenovic, Zoran Matkovic, Milenko Petrovic and Radivoje Cveticanin.

LCY CC Members

LD291920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists elected 19 members from the Serbian League of Communists as members of the LCY Central Committee. The president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee is an ex officio member of the LCY Central Committee. The newly elected members from the Serbian League of Communists of the LCY Central Committee are:

Slobodan Bojanic, Nevena Bubanja, Zivan Vasiljevic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Spiro Galovic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Milojko Drulovic, Ljubisa Igic, Djordje Kostic, Nikola Ljubicic, Dragoslav Markovic, Dr Slavka Miladinovic, Milos Minic, Dr Najdan Pasic, Dragoljub Petrovic, Radenko Pusovic, Petar Stambolic and Dr Stanislav Stojanovic.

Budimir Vukasinovic and Mile Krza were elected to the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions from the ranks of the Serbian League of Communists. Srecko Nedeljkovic was elected member of the LCY Supervisory Commission from the Serbian League of Communists.

Supervisory Commission

LD291918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The following are members of the Serbian League of Communists Supervisory Commission:

Krstivoj Andjelkovic, Dragomir Arandjelovic, Desimirka Bubalo, Mihajlo Velicic, Vlada Ivetic, Zivorad Jakovljevic, Zumber Kacapor, Jordan Kostic, Hazbi Ljoku, Jelenko Miljkovic, Dragan Nikolic, Milanka Stankovic, Danica Tomic, Milan Trijunovic, Muharem Hamzic,

President of the Supervisory Commission of the Vojvodina League of Communists and Kosovo League of Communists are also ex officio members of this commission.

Statutory Questions Commission

LD291944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The following new Serbian League of Communists Commission for Statutory Questions was elected at the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists:

Ismeta Alijagic, Mirjana Acketa, Ljiljana Baletic, Radomir Banjac, Pavle Bogdanovic, Saban Bojniku, Pavle Brankovic, Halil Bugari, Milos Vujakovic, Rajko Dimitrijevic, Borivoje Dinic, Ljiljana Djuric, Verica Djurkovic, Zejnulahu Ramadani, Milomir Jakovljevic, Smiljana Jankovic, Jovan Krmpotic, Ilija Likic, Budimka Maricic, Velimir Matic, Zoran Macura, Danica Milosavljevic, Vojimir Milosevic, Bozidar Mihajlovic, Stipan Musin, Istvan Nadj, Nenad Panic, Radmila Popovic, Simeon Suboticki.

Members of this commission ex officio are also presidents of the relevant commissions of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and Kosovo.

Congress Resolution

LD291040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 29 May 82

["Serbian League of Communists Congress Resolution" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- We assess the period between the eighth and the ninth congresses of the Serbian League of Communists as one of the most complex in our postwar development. In it our society faced major events and problems with adverse influences and pressures from the worsened international situation and objective difficulties and contradictions in its own development. It is with this assessment of the period between the two congresses that the introductory part of the resolution of the Ninth Serbian Congress of the League of Communists begins. In those years the League of Communists, our working class and all nations and nationalities experienced the greatest loss, Comrade Tito's death, this part of the revolution stresses. It goes on to point out the development of unfavorable economic circumstances and the bureaucratic deformations in economic and political life which manifested themselves, particularly in the counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo.

Many themes of implementing socialist cohesion, the unity of the working class and the full equality of the nations and nationalities were set in train in the LCY and the Serbian League of Communists. Political debates which preceded the congress show that among the League of Communists membership and in the broadest strata of the population there is the firm orientation to persist on Tito's path of self-management, brotherhood and unity and the cohesion of the nations and nationalities. Pointing out that economic stabilization remains the basic preoccupation of social endeavors, the resolution goes on to stress that optimism with regard to overcoming the present economic problems is based on the continuity and consistency which have marked developments so far and on the immense material and human potentials which are available. In the League of Communists there is still a discrepancy between the methods and forms of activity and the real ideological and cadre potentials, the knowledge, enthusiasm and youth which characterize its present composition and which should be made greater use of in years to come, the resolution notes.

The chapter of the resolution on the tasks in developing the socioeconomic relations in material and social development stresses that today, more than ever before, the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, material development and economic stabilization represent a uniform process and a task for all League of Communists members and organizations. The basis of stabilization and of further material development can only be fresh breakthroughs in implementing self-managing relations in practice, in working people's control of the trends of social reproduction through the system of socialist self-management, and on the foundations of the affirmation of economic laws.

Pooling and linking by organizations of associated labor on the foundations of income is designated by the resolution as a crucial factor of the further economic development and consolidation of socialist self-managing togetherness. Respect for economic laws, which compel organizations of associated labor to engage in various forms of linking up and pooling, is the condition for the consolidation of this process. At all levels the self-managing organizational standard and linking up of associated labor on the broadest Yugoslav area should be critically assessed. Possibilities and motives for linking up on the basis of reproduction and income, which must be stimulated more than hitherto by economic measures, must be made greater use of. At the same time, communists must energetically oppose the exponents and all forms of isolationalism in basic, work and composite organizations and within the frameworks of sociopolitical communities.

The ninth congress points out, the resolution says, that economic laws and the market of socialist commodity production must be respected as the objective foundation for the speedier material development and the construction of socialist self-management. There should be opposition to curbing of economic laws and motives for greater income, a growth of the administrative role of sociopolitical communities and opposition to market isolationalism and the prevention of the pooling of labor and resources.

The congress stresses that productive work should be rewarded more boldly and rewarded substantially more in the material and social sense. In this way it should be ensured that young generations opt for production professions in line with the needs of the economy. There must also be a decisive breakthrough toward determining the criteria of work also outside material production.

The resolution stresses that the material base of self-management and the economic responsibility of work organizations and of organizations of associated labor should be strengthened. In the present conditions, the economic responsibility of organizations of associated labor is much diminished, which results in the socialization of many failures and responsibilities. [as received]

The main task in the next period is the consistent and creative implementation of the economic system. At the same time, the congress stresses the significance of the elaboration of the instruments and mechanisms of the economic system. To this end, in the League of Communists and further afield, constructive, practical and specific criticism aimed at seeking solutions should be developed. Pseudocriticism which, in criticizing the existing weakenesses, also calls into question the very foundations of the self-managing system, should also be subjected to criticism.

In the next period it is necessary that the system of economic relations with other countries and the functioning of the foreign exchange system be further elaborated in the direction of implementing the decisive role of associated labor in this sphere. In this connection, systemic solutions should be coordinated with the development and economic policy and the responsibility of the republics and provinces for the improvement of the country's position in international economic relations should be consistently strengthened. By such solutions the territorialization of interests and the monopolistic position of basic and other organizations of associated labor in acquiring and distributing foreign exchange will be prevented and the negative influence on the process of their linking up on the basis of self-management will be eliminated. With the long-term program of stabilization it is necessary to work out measures for the implementation of the convertibility of the dinar. This means that, parallel with the linking up of organizations of associated labor on the basis of the foreign exchange influx, there should be the functioning of the foreign exchange market, the selective and economically based policy of debts and the programs of export measures.

The Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists stresses that the easy isolationism and autarkic development of sociopolitical communities, from the municipality to the federation, is basically an expression of etatist relations and of bureaucratic types of behavior.

This not only suppresses the economic foundation of the pooling process and the unity of the Yugoslav market and thus destabilizes the economy but also leads to stagnation and creates space for the spreading of nationalist consciousness which was its social base precisely in bureaucratic isolationism. Through ideopolitical action of the League of Communists, in the first place, the consciousness and conviction should be developed that no single interest in our society can have greater force than the one which strengthens socialist togetherness. It is also necessary to develop and strengthen unity through pooling in the very socioeconomic base. The unity of the Yugoslav market -- based on the uniform self-managing social attitude, on the unity of the economico-systemic solutions, on the unity of the currency and the price system, on the unhindered movement of goods, service and work -- must be powerfully affirmed in practice.

Linking up and pooling by organizations of associated labor on the basis of self-management must become one of the most important factors and foundations for the strengthening of unity in the republic. In this connection, what is of particular significance is the system of planning in the republic. The social plan of the republic -- in the part which determines the policy of the joint interest for the entire republic -- must, above all, be the self-managing act of associated labor.

The congress then underlined the need for resolute involvement in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy in which the activity in increasing exports is a top-priority task. Stress is also laid on the need for inclusion in the international division of labor and the reduction of priorities in the social plan for development to 1985. In the further realization of the investment policy, priority will be given to the programs which contribute most to increasing exports, employment and the soonest possible effects. Communists are dutybound to struggle for the creation of conditions for the faster and more stable growth of employment, which is an integral part of material development. Effective measures must be used to stimulate the better exploitation of capacities, stop the growth of surplus cadres, and coordinate education with the needs of associated labor. The accumulated problems of employment should primarily be resolved through requalification and added qualifications.

The Serbian League of Communists, the resolution goes on, calls for the guaranteeing of special treatment for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo within the framework of the joint policy for creating conditions for the more equal development of all the republics and provinces. Communists are dutybound to press for the realization of the orientation whereby half the means for the faster development of Kosovo and the insufficiently developed republics are realized through association. This chapter goes on to set out in particular the tasks in the development of the agroindustrial complex and social policy. The struggle for economic stabilization demands more profound qualitative and quantitative changes in the development of agriculture. In the sphere of social policy, it is stressed, the fuller satisfying of needs and the strengthening of the socioeconomic position and security of the worker and their families should be in line with the material potential and policy of economic stabilization.

At the start of the chapter dealing with the tasks in the further development of the political system of socialist self-management it is stressed that the principled and long-term orientation of the League of Communists toward self-management must be accompanied by organized action in which communists are duty-bound to create as the internal moving force of self-management. An important precondition for this is the democratization of the League of Communists, of which the promotion of collective work and responsibility through the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative is an integral part. Of exceptional importance in the further promotion of unity and equal relations in the federation is the guaranteeing of the broadest democratic procedure in determining the guidelines for the delegates. Communists are dutybound persistently to press for the building up of delegate system of reaching rational and effective agreement and the coordination of interests, and for the consistent implementation of what is agreed upon.

In the part of the chapter dealing with tasks in self-management interest organizations the need is noted to open up more scope for independent organization and the ordering of relations in accordance with the concrete circumstances. The decision-making in the self-management interest communities will come closer to the working people and citizens with the formation of functional communities, basic communities and units. It is also stressed that the Serbian League of Communists will energetically oppose any attempt to bring the constitutional concept of interest communities into question. A special part of this chapter in the resolution is devoted to the tasks in the realization of the Constitution and the further building up and strengthening of unity and brotherhood in Serbia. Communists will, it is stressed, fight for the delegate system to express self-management interests even more, and for it to ensure at the same time the effective realization of the state functions. It is the task of the League of Communists, through open criticism and political action, to remove the obstacles in the way of strengthening the decisive role of the working class. This is one of the important conditions for solutions to be arrived at more quickly at the level of federation which will express the unity of Serbia as a socialist, self-management and state community in questions of common interest. The development of province's autonomy, in accordance with the Constitution, presupposes their full responsibility for their own development, for the development of Serbia as a state and complex socio-political community, and for the development of the Yugoslav federation. On this path the League of Communists of Serbia as a whole, Vojvodina and Kosovo will resolutely oppose etatist, antinationalist, technobureaucratic, centralist, separatist, unitarist and other anti-selfmangement and hostile tendencies and activities.

The strengthening of delegate relations presupposes the activity of communists and other socio-political organizations as a factor of social consciousness and synthesis enabling the correct expression and coordination of [word indistinct] selfmanagement interests. Communists will press for the Serbian Assembly to realize its constitutional role and functions. Decisionmaking in the assembly should more and more be an expression of self-management agreement-reaching and social negotiation of all the factors in the republic.

Particular importance, the resolution stresses, lies with the consistent involvement of communists in the assemblies of the republic and provinces in realizing the regulations of the Constitution on the unified ordering of relations for the entire territory of the republic, primarily through the timely adoption of republican laws in the constitutonally determined spheres and through the constitutionally determined procedure. A considerable contribution would be made to unity of the republic and development of togetherness on the basis of self-mamangement by the broader exploition of the possibilities for adopting through agreement a law to be applied throughout the whole territory of the republic in a unified manner. Communists will also press for the constitutional specificities of Serbia and socialist autonomous provinces to be respected in the federal regulations. In order to realize the constitutional functions of the Serbian presidency, the League of Communists will press for it to examine questions of general importance to the republic as a whole, propose their examination and resolution in the Serbian Assembly and decide on constitutionally and legally determined questions. Either at its own initiative or that of other organs and organizations of the republic or provincial presidencies, the Presidency must realize its constitutionally determined function of coordinating standpoints which are of general interest to the republic as a whole and propose relevant solutions.

In the part of this chapter dealing with the realization and strengthening of the Constitution and law it is stressed that communists and the organs of the League of Communists must be more responsible (?in) reacting swiftly to manifestations of violations of the law and the Constitution. The thurst of activity must shift more to the strengthening of individual and collective responsibility at all levels. It is exceptionally important to increase the responsibility of communists in leading functions. This struggle must be waged publicly and in a principled manner.

The next chapter of the proposed resolution is devoted to the tasks in developing intranational relations. Urging the full national affirmation and equality of all the nations and nationalities, the Serbian League of Communists proceeds from class positions. This excludes any form of privilege for one nation over another. However, in relations between the nations and nationalities or republics and provinces there are not only diverse, but also certain (?objectively) contradictory interests. These contradictions cannot be overcome through ideological formulas, and even less so by state coercion through the federation. We must seek persistently effective ways and solutions for overcoming democratically these contradictions, taking as our starting point the constitutionally determined relations in the federation. The basic method must be responsible and effective negotiations and agreement-reaching between the republics and provinces.

A successful struggle by the socialist forces against nationalism, this chapter continues, is only possible in conditions where each nation and nationality has at its disposal all the opportunities for full and all-round national affirmation. The League of Communists will fight most resolutely against all nationalistic tendencies and activities. Communists and all working people must be conscious of the fact that the sphere of intranational relations is the sphere where, under the banner of nationalism and chauvinism, all antisocialist and antiself-managing forces are trying to fight against our society and the League of Communists. When we condemn the reactionary ideology of nationalism we must also stress that the League of Communists and other organized forces represent a component part of their nations or nationalities, and that they bear the historical responsibility for their destiny and for the interests of the working class as a whole, the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists says.

The entire membership, and all organizations and leaderships of the Serbian League of Communists, commit themselves to implementing the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo. What must be ensured in particular is full mobility and activity in the struggle against nationalism and irredentism, in the struggle aimed at eliminating the present weaknesses and for the lasting political stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. The Kosovo League of Communists and the Serbian League of Communists as a whole will take resolute measures against the policy, situation and actions which have led and which are leading to the mass emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Through the political action of the League of Communists and of other organized forces, and with responsible and timely activity by all state organs in Kosovo, all crude violations of the constitutional rights of citizens and working-people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality which lead to emigration should be prevented.

This chapter of the resolution goes on to stress that the speedier development of Kosovo and of all underdeveloped municipalities and regions in the republic, including those which have a nationally mixed population, is the fundamental task in implementing the policy of national equality. What is of great significance for this is the principled cadre policy which will take account of the representation of members of all nations and nationalities in delegate, sociopolitical and self-managing organs and organizations. The resolution then goes on to point out the tasks in eliminating nationalistic and conservative layers in education, in the Marxist evaluation of the cultural heritage of the nations and nationalities, in the energetic opposition to uncritical approaches and to the glorification of individual events, as well as in the full application of the constitutional provisions on the equality of the language and script of the nations and nationalities. In nationally-mixed environments particular attention should be paid to the study and use of the language of the other nation or nationality as a natural need in living together. Greater attention should be paid in the next period to the education of Romany children. Parallel with that, conditions should be created for the broadest emancipation of Romaniens.

The part of the resolution which speaks of all-people's defense and social self-protection points out very specifically the tasks and the continuous activity, above all of the League of Communists, but also of all other subjective forces of society, sociopolitical organizations and communities, work organizations, working people and citizens.

The resolution insists on the decisive struggle against all forms of enemy activity, antisocialist and antiself-managing activities, in particular nationalistic and separatist attacks on the achievements of our revolution.

Emphasis is also laid on the responsibility of organizations and leaderships of the Serbian League of Communists for the political security situation, for examining and efficiently eliminating causes which lead to hotbeds of crisis and dissatisfaction of working-people and citizens, for resolving social problems and overcoming difficulties and weaknesses, but also for providing timely and complete information to the working-people and citizens on all fundamental issues of the military-political position of the country and the political security situation. The indivisibility of the security of the SFRY represents the crucial foundation for orientation in the work and mutual relations of all subjects of social self-protection, but in particular of security organs and services. Thus it is also necessary to regulate more specifically and more fully the mutual relations, in particular of security services by proceeding from the rights and responsibilities of the republics and provinces laid down by the Constitution in the sphere of protecting the system laid down by the Constitution.

To strengthen further the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists it is necessary for all League of Communists organizations and organs to operate even more decisively in the self-managing socioeconomic and political system and to involve themselves creatively in its speedier and more consistent development on the consistent application of democratic centralism in practice, and this implies a close link between the democratic formulation of attitudes and unity and full responsiblity in their implementation and the development of democratic relations in every League of Communists organization and organ. Criticism must be the essential feature of the work of League of Communists organizations and organs, as must greater efficiency in work and the concrete raising of responsibility, both collective and personal.

What is of particular importance for the further democratization of relations in the League of Communists and in society as a whole, for the strengthening of the responsibility of members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists, and in particular of officials in the League of Communists, is the nurturing and developing of collective work and responsibility and the restricting of the duration of mandates. The success of the League of Communists activity also depends to a great extent on the timely and complete flow of information and, in this context, on the mutual flow of information between League of Communists organizations and provincial organs and the Serbian League of Communists and the LCY.

In a nutshell, the communists are asked to be at the center of events and to participate fully in preparing, formulating and implementing the attitudes of the League of Communists. In this connection, the speedier expansion of forms of linking up on the basis of action by basic League of Communists organizations in work and composite organizations of associated labor is particularly significant in order to ensure uniform action by communists. What should become manifest to the full extent in the activity of the Serbian League of Communists is the unity of the Serbian League of Communists and the autonomy and responsibility of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the League of Communists of Vojvodina. Continuous action links between the central and provincial committees should be established.

The congress assesses as particularly essential not only the social-class strengthening of the League of Communists, and the greater admission of workers from direct production and of young people, but also the greater incisiveness of ideopolitical differentiation in the League of Communists. Exceptional significance is attached to the theoretical and ideological work, as well as to the opening up of broader space for democratic debate, for scientific research and linking up of political action and scientific work on a Marxist basis.

The congress also advocates the consistent implementation of the cadre policy and the strengthening of its class character, democratic election and an elaborated system of public assessment and speedier circulation of cadres and divestment of functions.

In the part of the resolution which deals with the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in the further development and socialist self-managing transformation of education, science, culture, information activity and physical culture, the congress places special emphasis on the development of creative action, on greater integration with associated labor, on the development of brotherhood and unity and togetherness, and greater cooperation by republics and provinces in these spheres. The significance of strengthening the ideological upbringing function of education and Marxist training of pupils and teachers, of the speedier overcoming of manifest weaknesses in the educational reform so far, is particularly stressed. One of these is the discrepancy between the interests of pupils and students and the needs of the economy. This discrepancy must be overcome above all by changing the system of distribution for the benefit of production workers.

In the entire process of self-managing and social decisionmaking, of adopting development plans, of self-managing agreement-reaching and negotiations, science must receive a more important place than hitherto. Therefore, the League of Communists must fight for a fuller affirmation of science as an essential factor of socioeconomic development and of conditions for implementing the leading role of the League of Communists in society. Proceeding from this, the congress advocates that the development of scientific research work should require in the next period foremost significance and that resources for science should grow more quickly than the growth of the social product. To develop scientific and social criticism is the essential precondition of promoting the Marxist approach to scientific research, to increasing the scope of science and the application of results of scientific work in building socialist self-management.

The self-managing transformation of culture, the democratization of the cultural policy and the fuller participation in associated labor as a whole remain in the next period the basic tasks of communists. By freeing themselves from all forms of isolationism within narrow frameworks which are conducive to nationalism, and by struggling against all group-property and clannish relations in culture, the communists must fight successfully for comprehensive cultural cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the provinces with other republics. The League of Communists will work for such a development of the information system which corresponds to the needs of our self-managing and democratic development and which is free from liberalist-bourgeois views of the press, as well as from bureaucratic-etatist usurpations of information activity.

The resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists stresses the need for intensified efforts to build a uniform system of information activity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and in the whole of the country, and the need for public media to inform the public promptly, comprehensively and objectively, bearing in mind at all times the historical and immediate interests of the working class. Public media must be at the center of social action as an independent, equal and responsible part of the front of organized socialist forces. Communists in editorial boards are asked to oppose more resolutely the existing penetration by liberalist, dogmatist, nationalistic and other types of antiself-managing consciousness, to make full contribution to the development and strengthening of cohesion in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the whole of the country, and to throw light, analytically and comprehensively, on social, economic and political problems. Emphasis is also laid on the cadre policy and not only of leading cadres in public media, but on the entire cadre structure, on the moral image and professional and political maturity of journalists, on the responsibility of editors, editorial boards, self-managing organs and founders of public media.

In the organization of physical culture, the communists have the most responsible role in developing self-manging socialist relations and in implementing the concept of physical culture, the basic aim of which is creating the all-round personality and developing its creative abilities. The essence of the endeavors in developing physical culture is the mass character and amateur activity, while the development of competitive systems in sport must be based on these fundamental orientations. Therefore, there is a demand for uncompromising struggle against all forms of negative attitude, for intensified ideopolitical and educational work, for the settling of relations and situation in top class sports activity, and for preventing the penetration of professionalism.

A special chapter of the resolution is devoted to the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in the sphere of foreign policy and international cooperation. In implementing this cooperation in the next period it is necessary for the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the provinces to develop cooperation, negotiations and mutual information, stimulate and guide the cooperation of organizations of associated labor and of all who (?participate) in the international economic, scientific, educational, cultural and technical cooperation. The League of Communists will commit itself to this cooperation being constantly promoted and enriched by new contents, while as regards international visits a greater degree of coordination and mutual information is necessary, and this also implies the establishing of joint programs in the republic.

Particular significance is attached to the constant monitoring of the problems of international relations and of the workers, communist and progressive movements in the world, and to the explaining and affirming of international orientations of the LCY and foreign political activity of our country. Particular attention will continue to be devoted to the promotion of all aspects of border area cooperation, to the expansion and strengthening of international cooperation in every sphere, and in particular with developing and nonaligned countries. The concern for our citizens temporarily working abroad and a nurturing of ties and cooperation with expatriate and other organizations of the countries in which our compatriots live is also one of the League of Communists tasks.

Ckrebic Closing Speech

LD291336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- At the end of work by the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress Dusan Ckrebic, on behalf of the newly-elected members of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee, expressed his gratitude for the trust placed in them and stressed that it constitutes a new commitment to get down to the tasks directly facing the League of Communists with full force. These tasks are dictated by the congress and the times we live in.

We have a great responsibility and we are all, I would say, sufficiently aware of it. We must not only seek, but also find support for our work in the working class and its vanguard, the League of Communists. Let us turn, Ckrebic went on to say, to the problems placed before us by real life: the further development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations, the broad range of questions concerning economic stabilization, the position and circumstances of the working class, the accumulated problem of economic development giving rise to differing circumstances in various parts of the working class, the problem of employment among young people, the question of the social policy, and particularly the issue of low personal incomes among certain strata of the working people. Calling for attention to be turned toward the new tasks, Dusan Ckrebic stressed that the fact that the working class is in power in our country does not justify complacency of self-satisfaction on the part of the League of Communists.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1248 GMT on 29 May carries the 14-minute live speech by Dusan Ckrebic, adding at this point:

["The League of Communists must be the moving force in resolving critical problems in all the communities. There is no excuse for the League of Communists, which does not at all mean that it will resolve the problems by itself. Let me in fact stress that its responsibility as a moving and guiding force is very great, irreplaceable and cannot be evaded. The time is serious and I may say dark. International political relations are very complex and the economic relations very difficult. The international position of our country is directly dependent on our unity and on our successfully solving our economic development. It is very important to bear all this in mind so that we may close our ranks, so that we may find internal strength to overcome possible disagreements and successfully solve the difficulties present, and so that the League of Communists may reach new positions through democratic relations in practice, positions that will direct us to overall further development.

["Respecting what is behind us, let us turn forward to new tasks which face our country, our republic and the League of Communists as the leading ideopolitical force of the workers class. The fact alone that the workers class is in power in our country does not justify any complacency or self-satisfaction on the part of the League of Communists. On the contrary: as the ideological and moving force in our society, the League of Communists has borne, and does bear, historical responsibility. There is no spontaneous development in progress. We must struggle for progress, and what is now at stake is shifting the border of self-managing socioeconomic relations within the scope of further material development proceeding from these relations, when new challenges in technological progress must be consciously and readily met."]

There is no doubt that the republic congresses, provincial conferences and the 12th LCY Congress now facing us have stimulated the processes of the further democratization of relations in our society. Our ninth congress is also making its full contribution here, Ckrebic said. Talking about the further democratization of relations in the League of Communists and society and the daily ideological struggle and ideological direction of the League of Communists, Dusan Ckrebic stressed that there is a need for securing the fullest possible realization of the constitutional rights and obligations of the working class and working people to decide on all questions of social reproduction and the development of the democratic system. We are talking here, Ckrebic said, about the development of the working-class attributes of further democratization as manifested in the real linking of economic and political power through self-management in the hands of the workers, and not merely the narrowly conceived development of characteristics of democracy in the bourgeois sense. Ckrebic also stressed that there are many reasons for the League of Communists to be capable of action, ideologically united and involved on the ideological front and struggle for progress, and against the numerous manifestations of anti-self-management and antisocialist ideas. He then went on to stress that this congress is manifesting the strong ideological, political, and work unity of the Serbian League of Communists and pointing to the main directions for its involvement in the coming period.

However, our revolutionary experience shows us that unity, Ckrebic added, must be constantly built up, with reliance on the LCY program at all times, on our constitutions and statutes, and through the exchange of views in a democratic atmosphere of dialogue, publicly and openly. Openness of work is exceptionally important to the League of Communists for even in the case of very complex issues responsible and principled standpoints are worked out through it. Experience has taught us that even the most complex issues of mutual relations can be resolved in a satisfactory manner in public and democratic discussion. Proceeding from this, the Serbian League of Communists will continue its practice of public democratic dialogue, aspiring toward the further consolidation of its own ideopolitical unity and conscious of its responsibility to its own members and to the working class.

Ckrebic then emphasized the need to promote cooperation between the Serbian League of Communists and the League of Communists in other republics and added that this would enrich mutual knowledge of speicifc features of development and at the same time avoid any possible and unnecessary disagreements. We must very devotedly and constantly ensure the social influence which will prevent, by pointing out individual social problems and phenomena in our and other environments, the appearance of intolerance and subjectivist approach, Ckrebic said. Speaking about the criticism of social phenomena, Ckrebic emphasized that this is necessary, but that it must be done within the limits which mark the system of socialist self-management, always proceeding from the basic aims of our togetherness and the bases of full equality. The League of Communists must in the best possible way implement its constructive role and obligation as regards the building of stances in the LCY and the federation. Our contribution to further development of our political and economic system should also be greater in view of the cadres we have. In view of their self-managing orientation and interest in these questions, as well as in view of the responsibility which we objectively have as a republic for further development.

Encountering numerous questions concerning social and material development of the republic and cooperating on these questions together with other republics and the two provinces in the federation, we must not for a single moment lose sight of the original interests of the working class. We must be very careful, Dusan Ckribic emphasized that not a single narrow interest diverts us from the framework of our togetherness which embodies the basic interests and values of our working class and all our nations and nationalities. Whether it is a question of investment projects, the foreign trade and foreign exchange system, or the functioning of the united Yugoslav market and so on, we must not allow individual interests to prevail, having always in mind the need to preserve the cohesion and original interests of the Yugoslav working class and our peoples. There is no partial interest which is above the mutual trust and our togetherness based on self-management and equality of all nations and nationalities.

Following the basic premises of the "Basic Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization," which were recently adopted by the LCY Central Committee in the ideopolitical orientation of the League of Communists in the further engagement of the entire society on these questions, it is necessary immediately to embark on their concrete elaboration in all environments proceeding from the fact that we shall be engaged in this for a long time.

Advocating action orientation of the League of Communists, members of the organs of the League of Communists and all other social subjects in encouraging positive trends in our economic life, Ckrebic emphasized that this especially applies to the improvement of the material basis of associated labor, bringing the expenditure within the agreed frameworks, slower growth of investments and encouragement of exports as a permanent commitment. In addition to greater productivity and greater efficacy in business operations, this is the key to enable associated labor autonomously to carry out its own development and to promote its entire business operation. We shall persist in this course and this must be expressed in a still more precise and clear form in our entire behavior in society. Emphasizing that the League of Communists cannot compromise with the phenomena of disorder, poor organization of work, crude violation of working and technological discipline and other shortcomings which are at present considerably present, and all other phenomena which essentially represent the abuse of self-management, eroding its features and lessening its power.

Ckrebic added that the communists in organizations of associated labor must, by using self-managing forms and institutions, win the battle for increased total production efficiency because, in the long term, this represents the only sound stabilization road for our economy. In conclusion, Dusan Ckrebic, on behalf of all delegates and guests, thanked Tihomir Vlaskalic for his many years of work in the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists, as well as all present members of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists and the LCY Central Committee.

Message to LCY CC

LD291326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- At the end of their 3 days of work the delegates at the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists sent the following letter to the LCY Central Committee.

At the Ninth Congress of the Serbian League of Communists, which is being held in complex social and economic conditions, there has been manifested unity of standpoints and the willingness of communists to take up an active struggle for the realization of the program for social and economic stabilization and for the development of self-management and socialist democracy. The delegates are resolute in their stand that the economic difficulties we are going through at the moment can only be overcome if full expression is given to the initiatives of the working masses, the unity of the working class, that is, the real union of people living on their work and expanding the frontiers of human freedoms, and if human creativity in general is stimulated.

The communists of Serbia have agreed in a workmanlike manner at this congress to make their contribution to such a development of our delegate system as will unite the action of all the progressive forces of society so that the working class will indeed control the results of their own work. For this reason the conviction has been expressed that it is necessary more resolutely to put an end to etatist tendencies and all forms of alienated political mediation in our social life.

The clear message was heard at the congress that we need new contemporary contributions to the realization of full equality for the nations and nationalities and the strengthening of togetherness on the basis of self-management. The slogan of brotherhood and unity is not merely a moral viewpoint even today, but rather a creative, revolutionary and binding factor in the development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DRAFT FOR 1981-82 SOCIAL PLAN

LD281650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council examined a working draft of the implementation of Yugoslavia's social plan for 1981 and 1982 as well as economic trends in 1982 at its session today. Milka Planinc chaired the session. On the basis of today's debate, suggestions and proposals, the Federal Institute for Social Planning has the task of developing a draft report on implementing Yugoslavia's social plan this year, and a draft of measures and activities aimed at implementing the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1982. These reports should be submitted at the next session of the Federal Executive Council, which in turn will agree on a final text of the report. This report will then be forwarded to the Yugoslav Assembly on 5 June. The Federal Institute for Social Planning will submit an analysis of the implementation of the social plan in the course of this year and last, and basic indicators of development -- as analytical and documentary material -- to the Yugoslav Assembly on 31 May.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY FOREIGN POLICY BODY

LD282026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Branko Jovetic chaired the first meeting today of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy in its new composition. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke at the session and briefed the committee members on the standpoints Yugoslavia will take at forthcoming important international gatherings: the nonaligned countries' coordinating bureau meeting and the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. In a very comprehensive report Mojsov pointed in particular to the need for new and unified action by the Nonaligned Movement toward halting the dangerous development of events in the world. Among other things, he stressed that the challenges facing the international community and the Nonaligned Movement today are no reason for the nonaligned countries to give in to solutions based on positions of force, pressures and superpower and bloc interference. Regardless of the obvious difficulties in the world and in the nonaligned movement, the role and importance of the policy of nonalignment are growing objectively because the great majority of [word indistinct] countries are seeking and expect a way out of the crisis into which the policy of bloc rivalry is leading the world. He expressed the view that coordinated action by the nonaligned countries in adopting concrete measures, and clear commitments by all countries -- particularly the superpowers -- aimed at complete disarmament and peace, security and development in the world has exceptional importance.

The committee members endorsed the report by the federal secretary for foreign affairs and the platform for the Yugoslav delegation's participation in the work of the forthcoming nonaligned meeting in Havana and in the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament beginning 7 June in New York. The committee noted the enhanced responsibilities of the nonaligned countries because of the general unrest in world relations and the difficulties in relations between nonaligned countries themselves and in the movement in general. The members stressed the need for Yugoslavia to make an all-out call for solutions based on the legitimate interests of nations by ensuring peace, independence and independent development. The committee welcomed the decision that the SFRY delegation at the forthcoming session on disarmament in New York should be led by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The debate also underlined the expectation that in the above-mentioned actions Yugoslavia, together with the other nonaligned countries, will make a full contribution to the further activity of the policy and movement of nonalignment on its original principles, goals and criteria toward solving the problems which hamper the modern world.

Views Nonaligned Meeting

LD291428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today left for Havana where he will head the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau. Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary, left with Lazar Mojsov. Before leaving for Havana Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following statement to TANJUG and Radio Televizija Beograd:

"We are leaving for Havana and the session of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau at the ministerial level which is to be held in Havana over the next few days. A large number of nonaligned countries will gather in the Cuban capital. So far 88 delegations have said they will take part, even though the Coordinating Bureau numbers 34 countries. As far as we know for the moment, 45 nonaligned countries' heads of diplomacy will take part in the work of the meeting. This fact alone proves the importance of the Havana meeting which is a direct preparation for the seventh summit of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries to be held, according to a previously fixed date, in the beginning of September in Baghdad.

"At the same time it is also proof of the concern not only among nonaligned countries, but in the world in general, over the present, very unfavorable, development of international relations. The rivalry of the superpowers, the arms race, the new intense cold war which is developing, and the flaring-up of new crisis spots show the need for the voice of the nonaligned countries to be heard in this phase of the development of international relations.

"We will be doing this in Havana with the intention of showing how the nonaligned countries on this occasion, too, should serve the establishing of greater trust and the preservation of peace and security for all countries in the world, as they have in all former situations of crisis in international relations. In Havana we shall naturally be confronted with many difficulties facing individual nonaligned countries and the movement in general. The unfavorable development of international relations has threatened many vital aspects of relations in the world, even among the nonaligned countries. We shall address ourselves with full sincerity to these problems and I am convinced that the Havana meeting of the Coordinating Bureau will be a step forward in revitalizing and mobilizing the movement of nonaligned countries to do what is necessary in this critical moment of international relations.

"The Yugoslav delegation will urge positive results and consultations in Havana which will contribute to peace, security and the great activation of the nonaligned countries at this crucial moment."

Meets Cuban Vice Premier

LD021002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 2 Jun (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov met with Cuban Vice-Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez here in Havana yesterday evening. On the occasion, they exchanged views on bilateral relations between the two countries and on themes included in the agenda of the ministerial conference of the Coordination Bureau of Non-aligned Countries opening here in Havana today. Mojsov met here yesterday with heads of delegations of Pakistan, Bangladesh, D.P.R. of Korea, Ethiopia, Egypt and Mrs Lucy Meer, under-secretary in the United Nations.

SUNDIC APPRAISES GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

LD291834 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 May 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The statesmen of Yugoslavia and Greece have had numerous meetings at various levels in the postwar period, and none have been known to end without concrete results. The visit by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to Yugoslavia, which has just ended, reconfirmed in the best possible way that both Yugoslavia and Greece have the same interest in continuing to work on the consolidation and promotion of bilateral cooperation in all spheres and that both together, as well as each indificually, are even more committed to safeguarding world peace.

During the talks the Greek prime minister held with his host, President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc, and the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders, such aspirations of the two countries were fully demonstrated. Even more important, the talks took place in an atmosphere of complete openness and mutual trust.

The attitudes of Yugoslavia and Greece confirmed the close or identical views on practically all issues discussed, and where certain differences in the approaches to individual problems were noted, the parties quickly agreed that these differences could in no way influence Yugoslav-Greek relations as a whole, particularly not the lasting inclination of the two countries to safeguard and nurture their traditional friendship. Milka Planinc and Andreas Papandreou analyzed in detail the situation in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean area, but did not view them as separate from the general trends in Europe and the world, of which the Balkans and the Mediterranean region are an inseparable part. The question of the denuclearization of the Balkans, particularly the Yugoslav and Greek attitudes on this question, called for more precise explanations.

However, there is no question of who is for and who against this, but rather of how to reach such a goal, which should be spared bloc considerations. The joint Yugoslav-Greek communique states precisely because of this that the Balkans should be spared the deployment of nuclear weapons, as well as threats of the use of nuclear weapons or any other force against the independence and territorial integrity of any Balkan country whatsoever. Without that, in fact, the denuclearization of the Balkans would practically mean nothing, particularly at a time of growing threats of the use of conventional weapons, which are mutiplying from year to year.

The attitudes among Balkan countries must rest on much firmer foundations than they do now, and any initiative in this direction, regardless of its origin, can be implemented only if equally acceptable to all and if, on the other hand, it guarantees all the countries of the Balkans lasting and stable peace. Bearing in mind the fact that relations between Yogoslavia and Greece are very good, that the two countries will continue to be in constant contact, increased bilateral cooperation, both political and economic, can rightly be expected.

The invitation which Andreas Papandreou extended on President Karamanlis' behalf to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Greece, as well as his personal invitation to Milka Planinc, are reliable indications that Yugoslav-Greek relations can progress both more rapidly and further than they have till now. This suffices to assess Andreas Papandreou's visit to Yugoslavia as very successful in every respect.

PUBLIC DEBATE ON LCY DRAFT STATUTE REPORTED

LD301750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 30 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav communists are the most interested in the further strengthening of the ideopolitical and action unity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), with the aim of successfully implementing its guiding role in the society. This has been inferred from a two-month public debate on draft amendments to the Statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In this debate, Yugoslav communists primarily raised issues pertaining to collective work and decision-making, tenure of office, the strengthening of the role of basic and communal party organizations, the limiting of "power" of political-executive bodies and party discipline. A number of new proposals have been made on combating political professionalism and the practice of making decisions in circles, as well as on preventing identification of state and party executive organs.

The debate was especially expressive of the stand that officials should not remain in the same or similar office for long (sometimes even ten years) and that they should return to their working organizations after their mandates have expired. Insistence was evident in all discussions on the amendments to the statue that definitions be made which would contribute to heightening party discipline and responsibility in the League of Communists. The Commission for Statutory Questions will in early June send the proposal on amendments to the LCY Statute to Central Committee members, after which the (?proposal will) be sent to the delegates to the 12th LCY Congress for adoption by the end of June.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNAL -- Ljubljana, 27 May (TANJUG) -- The first issue of the new Slovene literary journal NOVA REVIJA was presented to the public at a press conference in Ljubljana today. On this occasion, speaking on behalf of Ljubljana's Cankarjeva Publishing House, founder and publisher of the journal, and on behalf of the Slovene writers society, Tone Pavcek expressed satisfaction at the fact that the initiative of 60 cultural workers of Slovenia had become reality after only 2 years. We hope, he said, that the journal will satisfy our expectations. The same hope was expressed by Dr Tine Hribar, NOVA REVIJA's chief and executive editor. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 May 82 LD]